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OTTAWA AND NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

VISITORS STUDY, SUMMER 1972

PREPARED FOR:

THE ONTARIO MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

CANADA'S CAPITAL VISITORS AND CONVENTION BUREAU

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

BY: MARKET FACTS OF CANADA LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL

MAY, 1973

The Ottawa and National Capital Region Visitors

Study was conducted during the summer of 1972, its

ultimate aim, to more effectively develop the tourist

industry in the national capital region.

More specifically, its purpose was threefold: to find out who visits the Ottawa-Hull area, what visitors do when they get here, and how they feel about their stay.

Sponsors: the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism,

Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau, the

Canadian Government Travel Bureau and the National

Capital Commission.

A personal interview survey of visitors leaving the region by automobile, bus or train, and airplane, was carried out by Market Facts of Canada Limited.

Their findings and recommendations will be of interest to everyone in the region associated with the tourist industry.

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STUDY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. The motor vehicle parties visiting the Ottawa/Hull region in July through Labour Day, 1972 appear to have generated about \$40,000,000 revenue (400,000 parties multiplied by \$100 average total expenditure per party). However, our respondent sample was biased, and an explanation on this point is shown on Page 14.
- 2. A very important finding is that every visitor party coming to Ottawa/Hull generates on average a revenue of about \$100 minimum.
- 3. Highway 401 (Ontario) is a major source of motor vehicle parties, and was the most often mentioned route for travelling to the region of all routes. The Visitor Convention Bureau in Ottawa should discuss with the Government of Ontario the possibility of collaboration with them to promote the region at their Information Centres. One-fifth of all motor vehicle parties made a stop at one of these centres for information, and promotion of Ottawa/Hull as a stop along the route to those not originally intending to go to the region might have positive results. U.S. 81 is the major entry point for motor vehicle visitor parties from New York State. Niagara Falls acts as a significant point of entry for both the New York State and Border/Near Border State markets. Some types of promotional activity on Ottawa's behalf may prove useful at both of these points as well.

- 4. As many visitors sought information about Ottawa from each of restaurants and hotels as from any other source while in the region. It seems vital, therefore, that the staff members of these establishments should be well briefed on Ottawa's attractions for visitors as well as on routes to them so that they can effectively promote them to those making inquiries for information. Perhaps the restaurant operators of major inportance and the hotel and motel staffs who most meet the public should be given some briefings by the Tourist and Convention Bureau on attractions in the region.
- 5. The attractions receiving most attention from visitors are those in close proximity to Parliament Hill. Others will need more promotion to develop traffic, as they may well not be known by many visitors.
- 6. Expenditures of bus and train parties were surprisingly high, being higher than those made by motorists. Efforts should be maintained, and perhaps strengthened, to organize tours of these people.
- 7. Visitors seemed satisfied with their trip to the region in an overall sense; however, the aspect causing the most dissatisfaction was the condition of the roads and highways. Of particular note is the fact that as many motor vehicle parties from Montreal were dissatisfied as were satisfied with the roads and highways.
- 8. Those spending one night in the region spent 1 1/2 times as much money as those not staying overnight. Those staying two nights spent 1 1/2 times as much money as those staying one night. It

appears worthwhile to attempt to persuade visitors to stay longer because of the additional revenue generated. The 46% of the motor vehicle visitors who either spent no nights or one night are probably the easiest to persuade to stay another night and revenue will be enhanced if attempts at persuasion are successful.

9. Promotion activities in the major markets for Ottawa, of Toronto and Montreal should be examined to see if they should be increased to enhance awareness in these key areas about specific activities, festivals and other attractions in general to encourage more visits. The return on this type of investment may be well worth the cost.

STUDY BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURES

Introduction

The City of Ottawa along with two branches of the Government of Canada and the Tourism and Recreation Studies Branch of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism of the Province of Ontario became interested in studying the visitors coming to the area to determine their habits in terms of the sights and attractions that they saw, what their origins were, how satisfied they were with their visit and a number of other factors. Discussions relating to setting up this study progressed for several months, and in 1972 it was decided to launch a research study among the visitors to the area to find out answers to these questions.

The study was conducted with respondents whose origins lay outside the Ottawa/Hull region who were leaving the region to go elsewhere. Four modes of travel were covered: those travelling by motor vehicle, air, train and bus.

The following sections will outline the purposes of the study, the methodology used in interviewing respondents and the manner in which they were sampled.

Study Objectives:

The purposes in conducting this research were:

- 1. To determine the profile of visitors to the Ottawa region, where they are going and how long they stay, how much they spend, and what they use in terms of accommodation.
- 2. To learn in what activities these visitors partake and what they do by way of sightseeing.
- 3. To ascertain the basic attitudes of visitors concerning their visit.

Study Methodology:

All interviewing was carried out personally with each respondent. Respondents were selected on the basis that they came from places outside of the Ottawa/Hull region, the definition for which will be found in a later section which describes the sampling method, and the fact that they were on their way out of the region for the last time for somewhere else. Interviewing took place at various locations along the major Provincial highways leading out of Ottawa, at the Ottawa Air Passenger Terminal and at the bus and train stations in Ottawa.

The following paragraphs will deal with the interviewing methodology by travel mode. The actual timing of the interviews will be indicated in the later section on sampling method.

Highway Interviews:

We originally proposed that we would stop a random sample of highway traffic at interviewing locations set up beside each highway on the out-bound lane or lanes, and would control traffic with flag men, picking motorists with out-of-town license plates as they were available. Although Market Facts and other participants in this study made persistent attempts at gaining the authority of the Ontario Ministry of Transport and Communications to stop motorists along the highways, we were not successful in obtaining their co-operation. Their reasons for refusing us access were that during the preceding several months motorists had already been stopped using this method of sampling on one of their own field survey projects, and in addition they felt that the length of the interview represented by this questionning would be so long that motorists would vigorously complain to the Minister of the Department. Thirdly, even though their surveys were only approximately I minute in total interviewing time complaints had already been received by the Minister.

With this sampling plan out of the question it was decided that service stations, restaurants and motels with ample parking space would be approached along these highways to allow us to talk to their customers as they stopped for automotive service, food or as they left their accommodation.

Market Facts was successful in gaining the co-operation of a number of these establishments alongside the highways on which we wished to conduct the interviews, and as a result this sampling and interviewing method became the standard procedure for the study during its entire duration.

Basically, we sent out interviewers to the various locations for specified periods of time on certain days, and they were commissioned to speak to each motorist who had an out-of-town license plate, that is a license plate which designated him as being from an area other than the Ottawa/Hull region in which we were interested. Anyone outside of this region was designated as a visitor for the purposes of the study, and was interviewed. The interviewers would approach each motorist, and solicit his co-operation with a background explanation of the nature and purpose of the study. They then proceded to ask the questions contained in the questionnaire of the motorist. One person per travel party, the head of that travel party, was interviewed.

Coincident with the hours during which interviewing was conducted on each highway route out of the area another interviewer was charged with the responsibility of keeping traffic counts. She used two counters in order to keep separate counts of total highway traffic and of visitors.

Traffic counts were taken at the same location on each highway during each interval when interviewing was carried out.

Prior to the initiation of field work Market Facts approached the Provincial authorities in both Quebec and Ontario to identify which license plate numbers for each province belonged to residents of the survey area. Interviewers did not approach any cars with resident license plates, only those with license numbers indicating that the travel party came from beyond the Ottawa/Hull region. The traffic counts of visitors moving along each highway during the interviewing periods were also based on the information supplied by the License Bureaus in each of the two Provinces.

Generally speaking, the interviewing schedules along the highways were designed to be six hours in length between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Thus interviewers were able to avoid interviewing in the dark, and license plate numbers were clearly visable at all times for the traffic counts.

At times when traffic available to the interviewers was at a low ebb a couple of interviewers proceeded to a campground alongside the same highway as that where the interviewing was being conducted and would make one pass through the grounds interviewing travel parties who were leaving that day to go elsewhere.

In selecting the sites for the interviewing, a full examination of the various sites available along the outbound lane or lanes of each highway was undertaken to establish how suitable they would be in terms of potential draw of customers (such as whether service stations were branded or unbranded) and whether there was enough parking space so that neither the operators of these facilities nor the motorists themselves would be inconvenienced if more than one interview was to take place at one time. Particularly we were interested in establishing whether there was enough room for those who might pull in with trailers behind their cars to park for the duration of the interview.

Air Terminal Interviews:

Special arrangements were made with the Ottawa Air Terminal management for us to have access to the terminal, and a schedule was developed and passed along to them so that they would be aware of interviewing times and when to expect our interviewers. Interviewers were allowed to conduct the study in the waiting area in the terminal, but not at lineups at the actual terminal gates to the aircraft. Respondents were approached as they were walking about in this area, and interviewers established whether they lived within the Ottawa/Hull region before proceding with the interview. Respondents who did not completed a questionnaire.

Bus and Train Interviews:

The same procedure in terms of setup and interviewing was followed at these two terminals as was previously described for the Air Terminal.

Sampling Procedure:

Respondents who qualified for the study in all cases were non-residents of the Ottawa/Hull region. This region was defined as the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality in Ontario and from Aylmer on the west through Gatineau on the east as well as the Hüll Metro Area in Quebec. (See map on opposite page). In order to identify visitor automobile license plates for traffic counts along the highways for our interviewing and traffic counts Market Facts consulted with both the Regional and Provincial offices of the Ontario Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Regional Office of the Licensing Authorities in Hull, Quebec. From these discussions a list of license plate numbers known to be indicators of vehicle registration within the Ottawa/Hull region were drawn up for the interviewers to use for the traffic counts and interviewing. For the other three modes interviewers established whether the potential respondent was a resident or non-resident before conducting an interview with him or her.

interviewing shifts in that town. Thus our interviewers had complete control over the traffic, being able to stop all visiting motorists passing through Gatineau on this highway.

Certain alterations were made in the specific service station and restaurant sites during the early weeks of interviewing because the flow of traffic at some of the originally chosen points was insufficient to supply us with the production of completed interviews which was required for the study. It became apparent according to the interviewing production that our yield of interviews would still be less than satisfactory, and during the early part of August it was decided to double all the remaining shifts in terms of frequency, and this was done starting on August 16. The doubling of the frequency of the shifts increased the overall yield of interviews by some 200 in total.

In addition, very early it became apparent that traffic on Quebec Highway 11 going north from the City of Hull would not be sufficient to yield a satisfactory number of interviews. During the first six-hour shift one interview was completed, and during the next one on this highway only nine were accomplished. After the third time on this particular route it was decided to drop it, and substitute Highway 17 East in Ontario for the remaining shifts on that road.

During the Labour Day Weekend the service stations along Highway 17 East in Ontario refused us admittance to their facilities on September 3 and 4 as scheduled because of the traffic jams which our presence would cause. Because of this we carried out our interviews on these last two dates on Ontario Highway 16 at the normally used locations.

The interviewing shifts and times for the Highway interviews are as follows:

July 3rd - Ontario 31 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

July 6th - Ontario 16 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

July 9th - Ontario 7 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

July 11th - Ontario 17W 2 p.m. - 8 p.m.

July 12th - Quebec 11 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

July 15th - Quebec 8 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

July 18th - Ontario 17E 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

July 21st - Ontario 31 2 p.m. - 8 p.m.

July 23rd - Ontario 16 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

July 24th - Ontario 7 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

July 27th - Ontario 17W 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

July 30th - Quebec 11 2 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Interviewing shifts and times (cont'd)

August 2nd - Quebec 8 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

August 4th - Ontario 17E 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

August 5th - Ontario 31 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

August 8th - Ontario 16 2 p.m. - 8 p.m.

August 10th - Ontario 7 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

August 11th - Ontario 17W 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

August 14th - Quebec 11 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

August 16th - Quebec 8 2 p.m. - 8 p.m.

August 17th - Ontario 17E 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

August 18th - Quebec 8 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

August 19th - Ontario 17E 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

August 20th - Ontario 31 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

August 21st - Ontario 31 2 p.m. - 8 p.m.

August 23rd - Ontario 16 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

August 24th - Ontario 16 8 p.m. - 2 p.m.

August 25th - Ontario 7 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Interviewing shifts and times (cont'd)

August 26th - Ontario 7 2 p.m. - 8 p.m.

August 27th - Ontario 17W 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

August 28th - Ontario 17W 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

August 29th - Ontario 17E 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

August 30th - Ontario 17E 2 p.m. - 8 p.m.

August 31st - Ontario 17E 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

September 1st - Quebec 8 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

September 2nd - Quebec 8 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

September 3rd - Ontario 16 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

September 4th - Cntario 16 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

The most random way to draw a sample, of course, would have been to stop motorists as they travel down the highways by simply pulling them off to the side. Therefore, because of the sampling method which we eventually were forced to adopt there are certain unknown biases. First of all, we have obtained a sample of motorists who for some reason wished to stop at one of our locations along these highways, whether it be for gasoline, food, automotive service. We suspect that one type of bias introduced by this method would be an understating of the number of vehicles coming into Ottawa for a visit from origins nearby the City, such as Montreal, Brockville, and other places of a similar distance outside the study region. These motorists could probably have driven into Ottawa and away from it at least part way home, and far enough that they would not need to fill up with gasoline or obtain any other automotive service until they were well beyond our interviewing locations. There may be other biases as well, but they are not as evident to comment on as this one.

Because our sampling intervals on each highway route as a percentage of total traffic were going to be different, using the traffic counts which we obtained of visitor vehicles passing by on these highways we extrapolated our interviewing counts to reflect the differences in sampling intervals and thus arrived at a proportionate weighting of interviews as would be represented if we had interviewed every visiting motorist on each highway. The weighting procedure, first of all, involved constructing estimates of the total number of visiting vehicles which would have travelled along each

highway away from Ottawa during each date of the interviewing. Then the number of interviews completed along each highway was weighted up to represent the derived total number of vehicles for each road. The Computer Tables, submitted separately, which contain the detailed tabulations from the study indicate the finally estimated figure by these weightings of 404,461 as the total base of respondents. In fact, this figure represents 773 interviews which were completed along all the highways during the study period in total. By highway the following list indicates the number of interviews which were completed:

Ontario 31	78 Interviews
Ontario 16	116 Interviews
Ontario 7	82 Interviews
Ontario 17 W	102 Interviews
Quebec 11	46 Interviews
Quebec 8	96 Interviews
Ontario 17 E	253 Interviews

Air Terminal, Bus And Train Samples:

As important a part of total visits to the area were those made by travellers coming by these three modes. All commercial carrier schedules (air schedules, bus schedules, train schedules) were acquired to indicate the times at which each carrier would be taking passengers away from these terminals. The interviewing shift times were developed in such a way that an equal distribution of the carrier departures would fall within each, and presumably

the passenger counts from which we were drawing our samples would be equally distributed. Below are illustrations of the interviewing shifts during which respondents were approached at each of the three terminals.

AIR TERMINAL

July 3rd 7.00 - 11.30

July 13th 12.15 - 17.30

July 23rd 17.30 - 22.45

August 2nd 12.15 - 17.30

August 12th 17.30 - 22.45

August 22nd 7.00 - 11.30

BUS TERMINAL

July 5th 6.45 - 10.45

July 17th 11.45 - 14.45

July 29th 14.45 - 19.45

August 10th 19.45 - 23.45

August 22nd 11.45 - 14.45

TRAIN STATION

July 12th 6:45 - 9:15

July 24th 12:30 - 15:45

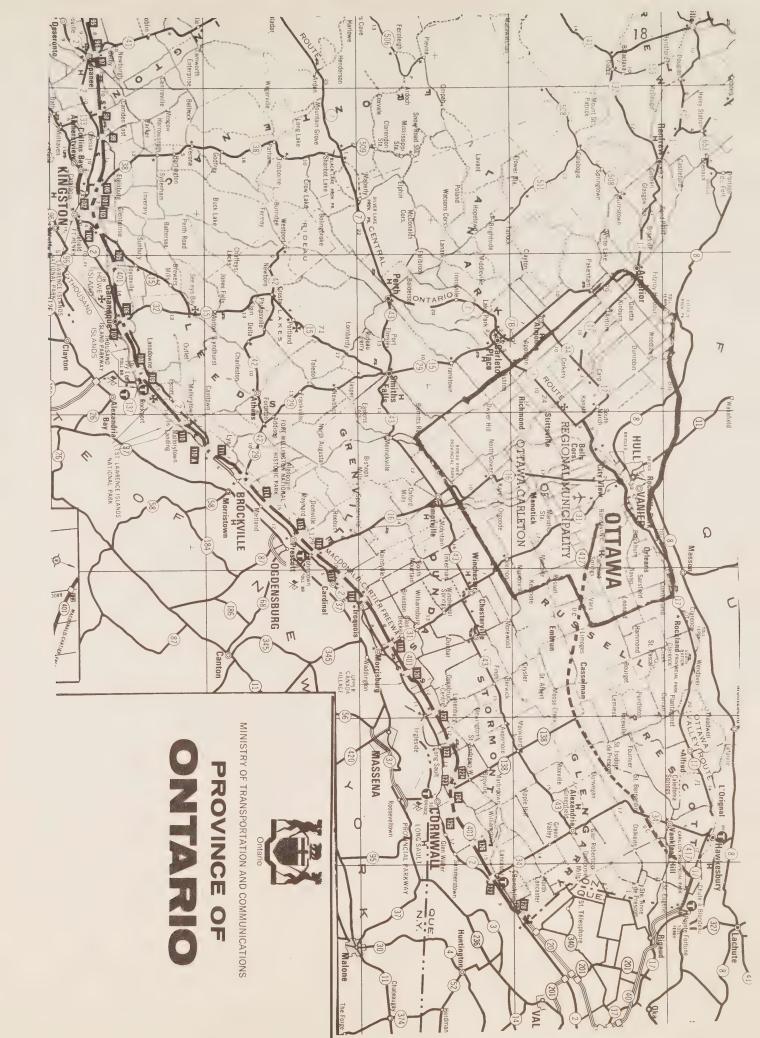
August 6th 15:45 - 18:45

August 18th 12:30 - 17:50

August 30th 6:45 - 9:15

The same questionnaire was administered to visitors leaving by all travel modes, with certain of the questions only being answered by the highway travellers as they only applied to them. Interviewers on staff were capable of speaking either French of English, and the questionnaire which appears at the rear of the report was also bilingual.

The following sections of this report cover the Study Highlights, Summary of Survey Findings, and an example of the questionnaire.





STUDY HIGHLIGHTS

STUDY HIGHLIGHTS

- The Ottawa/Hull region appears to have met with general approval from those tourists visiting in 1972. Almost every one of the respondents were pleased with their visit, with the main source of dissatisfaction being the condition of the roads, and a few experienced difficulties in finding their way around. No pointedly derogatory remarks in any significant numbers were directed at any of the hotel, motel or restaurant facilities. Many visitors in this sample were returning on this trip to the area for at least the second time.
- * The traditional sight to see was the Parliament Buildings, with the Sparks Street Mall coming second. The National Arts Centre, Official Residences and Museums were viewed by 20% of the tourists or higher. Those travelling by bus or train were the most active sightseers.
- Most of those represented among the motor vehicle parties were Canadians (67%) with the U.S. accounting for 32% of them and other foreign origins 1%. Of all parties 43% came from Ontario, 15% from Quebec Province, New York State 9%, and other border or near border U.S. States 11%.

Thirty-two percent of the motor vehicle parties stayed with friends and relatives while 21% used campgrounds, 16% motels, and 11% inns for accommodation.

Eighty-nine percent of the Bus and Train Travellers, came from Canadian points, more than was true of either of the other two modes. Four percent came from the U.S. probably mostly on buses, and 7% from other foreign origins. Forty-seven percent of them came from Ontario and 24% from Quebec Province. Those from Metro Toronto (15%) and Montreal (16%) were virtually tied in number.

They seemed to be the most active sightseers of all, although their interest in sightseeing as a reason for the trip was no greater than the motoring group. More than either of the two tourist groups travelling by air and motor vehicles, their main interest in coming to the region was to visit friends and relatives. They more often saw entertainment both cultural and otherwise.

Because of their mode of travel and their greater interest in visiting kin, they basically stayed with friends or relatives (46%) or at hotels and inns (26%).

• Air tourists, like those on buses and trains primarily stayed overnight in hotels and inns (41%) and with friends or relatives (37%). Over half primarily came for business or a convention and 32% to visit friends and relatives. Sightseeing was considerably less a motivation for the trip than for the other two groups, but their sightseeing activities were at least as extensive as those who travelled by motor vehicle. They spent the most money in the area of all groups.

- All visitors seemed satisfied with their visit to the region.
 The greatest volume of complaints were caused by the condition of the roads. Fifty-one percent of the motorists and 37% of the bus and train travellers were returning for another visit for personal or pleasure reasons to the area which seems to confirm the overall satisfaction with the visit expressed.
- The longer the stay the less the motorists seemed to make use of motel accommodation.
- Because air travellers were the ones who most often used commercial accommodation and spent most on food, etc., they spent the most in total (\$153.00 per party on average) during their visit in the region compared with \$123.00 for bus and train travellers and \$98.00 for motor vehicle visitors.

Motorists who used campgrounds or trailer parks spent the least of any of the tourists.

Those motorists who stayed for 3 nights spent 2-1/2 times as much as those staying only for one night, which fact emphasizes the importance of encouraging wisitors to lengthen their stay.

- The nearer from which the motorists came the greater the proportion of their total trip they spent in the Ottawa/Hull area. Correlating with this was the fact that those living in closer proximity more often stated that the region was the main destination for their trip.
- The region was the main trip destination for 44% of the motorists, 65% of the bus and train tourists and 71% of air visitors.
- Sixty percent of the motorists, 54% of the air travellers and 42% of the bus and train visitors did not seek out any information about Ottawa before coming. While in the city information was least often sought by the motorists (77%). Among air visitors 62% sought no information, while among bus and train visitors the percentage was 54%.
- Restaurants seemed to be the place where information was asked for
 most frequently with hotels and motels next most important. Ottawa's
 municipal tourist information resources were as often used a source
 among motorists as restaurants and hotels and motels.
- Forty percent of the motorists made no stops on the way to Ottawa at other places, such as Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls, etc.

 Among those who did stop on the way, Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls and the 1,000 Islands were most often mentioned. Sixty percent planned no stops on the way home.

• Twenty-one percent of the motorists stopped to get information at Ontario Information Centres, 16% asked for information on Ottawa/Hull and the majority were able to get the information they wanted.

Less than 1% of the motorists were persuaded by information from these Centres to change their plans and go to the region.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS



SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION:

This section discusses in detail the data generated by the questioning which Market Facts conducted among the existing Ottawa visitors. At the outset a few explanatory details will be useful to remember as the analysis proceeds.

Because of the traffic counts which were made along each highway route surveyed we felt that it was possible to project the counts of vehicles thus obtained to estimate vehicle counts on all routes for the period during which interviewing was conducted, namely from July 3 through September 4 for a period from 8 A.M. through 8 P.M. each day. Our projected estimate of total vehicle counts was 404,461. The availability of these data made it possible to project expenditures of motor vehicle parties as well, and these are given later in the report. We attempted to check our data against those collected from traffic surveys compiled by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, but their report is not yet available.

Attempts were also made to collect data to project visitor counts for the air, bus and train modes from the various authorities in a position of knowledge about these modes. The considerable contact time which we expended resulted in nothing better than partial data or "guesstimates" on visitor volumes which we felt were too inaccurate to produce reliable data. Therefore, we have not projected any data for these modes.

Two column heading descriptions for the various geographic areas which appear in some tables to follow require brief explanation:

- 'The West': British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan,
Manitoba.

- 'Border/Near Border States': New England States, New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois.

The purpose of this section of the report is to point out and summarize particularly points of interest which arise from the considerable data generated from this study.

A. . Profile Of The Ottawa Visitor

We are going to illustrate the profile of the Ottawa visitors who came to the region by the three modes of transportation under which they were studied. The first mode will be the tourists whom we interviewed alongside the highways.

i) Motor Vehicle Parties:

The motor vehicle party predominantly seems to come from Ontario with 12% from Metro Toronto, 10% from Eastern Ontario, and altogether 44% coming from this province. Quebec parties accounted for 15%, the border or near-border United States for 11%, New York State 9%, half of these parties from the lake side communities of Buffalo, Western New York, Rochester, Albany and the Watertown areas. The rest of the United States accounted for 12%. In total Canadian motor vehicle parties comprised 69%, those from the United States 32% and other

foreign origins 1%. As probably expected, the motorists least of all used hotels or inns as paid accommodation (11%), more often using camp grounds (21%) or motels (16%). They appeared to spend fewer nights in the area than the others, but were spending about the same number of nights away from home on their trip as the others, probably because their mode of travel allows greater flexibility for stops at other places than is true of the other modes. The region was less often their final destination than was true of parties coming by the other two modes.

The main purpose of their trip, as was true of the others was most often mentioned to be a visit to friends and relatives, and more of them seemed to be just passing through than was true of the air passengers. In terms of overall reasons for the trip, sightseeing of various kinds comprised the majority of interests followed by visits to friends and relatives.

They seemed to spend less money than either of the other two groups overall, and this was due mainly to lower expenditures basically on accommodation and shopping. The sights and attractions which they visited by and large parallelled those seen by the air visitors.

The highway routes followed through the region were most often mentioned to be:

- Highway 401 38% - Highway 17E 23% - Highway 17W 23% - Highway 7 23% - Highway 16 22% - Highway 31 13% In total 10% mentioned Quebec Provincial Highway routes as access to the region.

Fewer of them sought assistance for information on the region than was the case with either of the other two groups of travellers from the well known and patronized Ottawa sources. Their level of education and incomes parallelled those of bus and train travellers, and were lower than those of the air travellers.

ii) Bus and Train Tourists

Those tourists who were leaving the region by bus or train were similar in many respects to the tourists who were interviewed on the highways. They expected to be away about the same number of nights from home, sightseeing was a major activity on their schedule, and was an important reason for coming to the area. Also their levels of education and income were similar. However, by contrast more of them came from Canadian points of origin than was true of either of the tourist groups travelling by the other two modes. The proportion of U.S. tourists was far below that of motor vehicle parties, and also below the percentage experienced among air travellers. They seemed to stay longer in the area than the motorists, but basically did not expect to be away from home any longer than the motorists. For 2/3 of them Ottawa/Hull was the final destination, and this was a higher proportion than was mentioned by the motor vehicle parties, but was not unlike the indications of the air travellers.

More often than was the case with either of the other two groups their main reason for the trip was to see friends and relatives. The other main motivation mentioned for the trip was about the same as for the motorists. In terms of their overall reasons for the trip, besides the greater interest in visiting kin they were more interested than the other travelling groups in the National Arts Centre, shopping and entertainment both cultural and otherwise. This is probably due to the fact that they came in greater numbers from the neighbouring Province of Quebec than was true of either of the other two groups, and furthermore they probably were more organized on a pre-plan tour basis than would be true of the others.

iii) Air Tourists:

The respondents who were leaving Ottawa by air exhibited expected differences; for instance, more of them came from the Prairies and foreign destinations other than the U.S., than was true of the others, but while more of them came from the U.S. than was true of those leaving on the highways over one third used the homes of friends and relatives as the places where they stayed overnight in the area. Like those leaving by buses and trains, those leaving by air stayed longer than the motor vehicle parties. The number of nights which they spent in the region was the same as the bus and train group and slightly less than the motorists.

In 71% of the cases Ottawa/Hull was the main destination for the trip, and as expected 54% came mainly for business or convention reasons. Also as expected their sight seeing activities were less often the reason for the trip than was true of the other groups. They spent the most money of any of the three groups in the area topping the others particularly in their expenditures on accommodation, food and beverages. The sights and attractions they visited were not unlike those of the highway travellers.

As expected their levels of education and income were the highest of the three groups.

TABLE 1
ORIGIN OF VISITORS

	Moo Highway	le of Tr	avel Bus/Train
ORIGIN			
Ontario	%	%	%
- Metro Toronto - Eastern Ontario - Rest of Central Cntario - Niagara - Lake Cntario - Northeastern Ontario - Georgian Bay - Midwestern Ontario - Lake Erie - Lake St. Clair - Northwestern Ontario	12 10 5 3 3 2 2 2 1	19 2 5 2 1 4 - 2 2	15 12 4 2 2 5 4 1
TOTAL Ontario	43	39.	47
Quebec - Metro Montreal - Quebec City - Rest of Quebec TOTAL Quebec	10 0.3 5	3 2 3	16 2 6
Prairies - Manitoba - Saskatchewan - Alberta	0.5	4 3 7	2 1 4
TOTAL Prairies	4	14	7
Eritish Columbia and North West Territories Atlantic Provinces	2	3 7	4 7
New York State - Lakeside - New York City - Rest of New York State	5 2 2	- 1 1	- 0.5 0.5
TOTAL New York State	9	-2	7
Border/Near Border States - New England States - Michigan - Pennsylvania - Ohio - Illinois	4 3 2 1	1 1 1	- 1 -
TOTAL Border/Near Border States	π	5	T
Rest of United States	12	11	2
Other Foreign Origins SUMMARY	<u> </u>	11	7
TOTAL CANADA	67	71	89
TOTAL UNITED STATES	32	18	4
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN PROJECTED NUMBER OF VISITOR PARTIES 4	104,461	11	7
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	773	220	190

The remainder of this section will be concerned with the detailed study of the results of the questioning administered to the respondents. The tables on which the following remarks are based will be reproduced on the page opposite the written analysis so that it will be easier to follow the points being made. In the case of air, bus and train travellers the tabulations of sub-groups within these samples left us with numbers of respondents too small to be meaningful in terms of reporting and analysis. This problem, however, does not exist with motor vehicle parties since the sample was considerably larger from these travellers, and several tabulation breaks of sub-groups are being reported. However, travellers from the Atlantic Provinces, other foreign origins and those with incomes under \$4,000 were not sufficient in number on which to base meaningful findings. Therefore, in the tables which follow these sub-groups have been eliminated.

B. Origin Of Visitors:

The largest single origin of visitors geographically was the Province of Ontario, with about 15% coming from Metro Toronto and about the same number from Eastern Ontario. General speaking the farther West in Ontario the fewer the number of visitors. Quebec Province in total accounted for roughly 1/4 of the bus and train visitors, 15% of the motor vehicle parties and 8% of those travelling by air. As expected Metro Montreal made up the largest proportion of the Quebecers for both bus and train and motor vehicle parties. In the case of air, Quebec visitors were distributed evenly amongst Montreal, Quebec City and the rest of the province. As can be seen from Table 1, Quebec City itself did not make any significant contribution to tourist traffic in the region.

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION MOST USED BY MODE OF TRAVEL

TABLE 2

stated Number of Respondents who stated	Projected Number of Mo- tor Vehicle Parties who	Did not stay overnight	Private Cottage/Chalet	Hotel/Inn	Mote1	Campgrounds/Trailer Park	Home of friends/Relatives	Type of Accommodation Used:			
218		12	ω	41	0		37	88	Air	Mo	
189		17	4	26	4		46	%	Bus/ Train	Mode of T	
768	404,129	17	4	d d	16	21	32	%	High- Way	of Travel	
77		12	ω	ω	28	6	42	%	Metro Toronto		Motor
67	48,077 39,161	34	υı	=======================================	9	10	ა ა	%	Eastern Ontario		· Vehicle
158	89,484	12	ω	11	13	22	ယ္	%	Rest Of Ontario		Motor Vehicle Parties
85	39,069	42	6	10	10	10	29	%	Montreal		
50	20,873 22,724	u u	4	ហ	22	21	40	%	0 quebec	Rest	By Origin (1)
46	22,724	8	ω	ω	6	24	30	26	West	!	3
67	36,347	13	O	- 3	12	41	18	26	State	New	
7 75	36,347 39,811 46,848	6	2	17	24	38 8	=======================================	8%	States	Near	
96	46,848	17	∞	10	22	26	19	3 6	U.S.	Rest	

(1) Note: Atlantic Provinces and other Foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small for analysis. Adds to more than 100% due to multiple mentions.

It probably is worthwhile to note that the overall proportion of Montreal visitors might be understated in this study due to the fact that motor vehicle interviewing was conducted at service stations. This may also be true for those coming from Eastern Ontario. Many of the points within these regions are probably sufficiently close to Ottawa that motorists can drive in and out of the region without stopping at a service station for gasoline within the area in which we were conducting the interviews. We should make the assumption that the proportion represented here of these visitors is probably somewhat understated.

Visitors from the states in the U.S. which are border ones or close to the Canadian border comprised 11% of the sample, with those from New York State numbering 9% and the rest of the U.S. 12% among motor vehicle tourists. Visitors from the U.S. primarily come by car.

Quebecers appear to be more prominent among bus and train travellers with 1/4 of them coming from this province.

C. Type of Accommodation Used:

Motor vehicle parties spread their paid accommodation business among camp grounds, motels, and hotels or inns. Most often they mentioned camp grounds as their accommodation (21%) and the incidence of use of this type of accommodation was most noticeable amongst those from New York State (41%) and the border or near border states (38%). 32% stayed with friends or relatives.

Basically the longer the stay the less motel accommodation was used and those staying two nights or more were more likely to be staying with friends and relatives.

TABLE 3

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION MOST USED

BY MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES

BY NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT IN OTTAWA/HULL REGION

Motor Vehicle Parties by Number of Nights Spent in Ottawa/Hull Region Four To 0ver One Two Three Seven Seven Night Nights Nights Nights Nights Type of Accommodation Used: % % % % % Home of friends/Relatives 25 44 51 40 47 Campgrounds/Trailer Park 24 17 25 38 25 Mote1 29 21 18 12 5 Hotel/Inn 17 8 14 4 19 Private cottage/Chalet 2 2 4 17 3 Projected Number of Motor Vehicle 112,365 71,539 47,032 53,128 40,624 Parties Who Stated 224 85 99 Number of Respondents Who Stated 135 75

Adds to more than 100% due to multiple response.

TABLE 4

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION MOST USED

BY MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES

BY TOTAL ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME

	Motor	Vehicle F	Parties by Income	Total Annua	1 Family
	\$4,000 \$6,999			- \$15,000- \$19,999	
Type of Accommodation Used:	%	%	%	%	%
Home of friends/Relatives	50	43	30	23	22
Camp grounds/Trailer park	18	19	23	24	23
Motel	9	13	16	20	19
Hotel/Inn	6	5	14	15	16
Private cottage/Chalet	2	4	3	5	5
Did not stay overnight	21	17	13	12	20
Projected Number of Motor Vehicle Parties Who Stated	30,551	83,872	114,403	62,378	50,796
Number of Respondents Who Stated	59	159	214	120	104

Adds to more than 100% due to multiple response.

About 20% of motor vehicle tourists in any income group used trailer parks or camp grounds, and the higher the income the less friends and relatives were used and the more hotels or inns were patronized.

AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT ON VARIOUS ITEMS IN OTTAWA/HULL REGION
PER VISITOR PARTY BY MODE OF TRAVEL

(AVERAGES ROUNDED TO NEAREST DOLLAR)

	Mo	de of Travel	
	Motor Vehicle	Air	Bus/Train
ITEM	\$	\$	\$
Accommodation	21.	45.	31.
Food/Beverages	31.	49.	35.
Automobile	12.	9.	7.
Entertainment	8.	19.	10.
Gifts/shopping/incidentals	14.	24.	25.
Major expenditure (property, boats	,etc.) 10.	1.	4.
Other items	2.	6.	11.
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	98	153	123
Total Projected Number of Motor			
Vehicle Parties Who Stated	377,568		
Number of Respondents Who Stated	721	192	161

D. Amount Spent On Various Items In The Region

As pointed out previously on average the air travellers as expected spent the most in the region averaging \$153.00, with the bus and train travellers \$123.00 and the motor vehicle tourists \$98.00. Accommodation, food and beverages, entertainment and shopping all contributed to the higher expenditure by air visitors, with spending on accommodation and again shopping contributing to higher amounts reported by the bus and train travellers. Shopping was not as important a consideration among motorists as it was with the other two groups, probably because many of them were camping outside the Ottawa shopping areas.

TABLE 4B

PROJECTED AMOUNT SPENT BY PROJECTED NUMBER OF MOTOR VISITOR
PARTIES IN THE OTTAWA/HULL REGION

	Motor Vehicle Parties
<u>I TEM</u>	\$
Accommodation	8,494,000
Food/Beverages	12,538,000
Automobile	4,853,600
Entertainment	3,236,000
Gifts/shopping/incidentals	5,662,000
Major expenditure (property, boats, etc.)	4,045,000
Other Items	809,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	39,637,000
Projected Number of Motor Vehicle Parties Who Stated	377,508
Number of Respondents Who Stated	721

Projecting expenditures among the motor vehicle parties to our total estimated vehicle counts indicate that during the summer months these visitor parties spent about \$40 million in the Ottawa/Hull area. This figure, however, is subject to statistical error of a significant quantity. As well travellers who might have left the region between 8.00 P.M. and 8.00 A.M. each day were omitted, although this "leakage" is probably a minor factor.

Amounts spent on food and beverages outpaced all other items at around \$13 million, comprising 32% of the total.

TABLE 5 AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT ON VARIOUS ITEMS MY MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION USED (AVERAGES ROUNDED TO NEAREST DOLLAR)

Motor Vehicle Parties By Type Of Accommodation Used

	Home of Friends/ Relatives	Commercial Accommodation	Camp Ground Trailer Par
	\$	\$	\$
ITEM			
Accommodation	9	48	19
Food and Beverages	33	35	31
Automobile	15	8	13
Entertainment	12	9	6
Gifts/shopping	19	13	11
Major expenditure	24	-	2
Other items	3	1	3
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	115	114	85
Total Projected Number of Respondents Who Stated	120,977	104,760	82,260
Number of Respondents Who Stated	231	200	157

NOTE: 'Private Cottage/Chalet' and 'Others' breaks not reported as base too small.

Table 5 seems to confirm the conclusion stated by observers of tourism that campers spend less than any other kind of tourist.

In this study their expenditures at \$86.00 on the average were considerably less than those reported by those staying at the home of friends and relatives or staying in commercial accommodations. Campers appeared to have spent as much as those using other forms of accommodation on food and beverages, and of course on their automobile, but they spent less in most other categories. As well we expected that those visiting friends and relatives would have spent less than reported in Table 5, and this would be the case were it not for reports of major expenditures which on average amounted to \$24.00. This figure may be atypical, and has probably unduly contributed to the level of expenditures reported by this group. We tend in our own thinking to discount this factor, and feel that expenditures of those staying with friends and relatives would probably on average be slightly more than those reported by the campers.

TABLE 6

AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT ON VARIOUS ITEMS BY MOTOR VEHICLE

PARTIES BY ORIGIN

	(AVERAGE RO	UNDED TO	NEAR	REST DO	OLLAR)			(1)		
		Mot	or Ve	hicle	Partie	s by	Origin			-
	Metro Toronto	East Ontario		Mont-				Border/ near Border States	Rest of U.S.	
ITEM	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Accommodation	17	19	17	22	49	17	15	24	27	
Food and Beverages	22	26	27	26	40	45	25	36	38	
Automobile	5	8	12	9	20	13	8	14	17	
Entertainment	10	11	8	5	8	9	5	10	5	
Gifts/shopping	6	14	12	4	18	19	12	21	15	
Major Expenditure	1	28	4	1	35	51	6	-	3	
Other items	4	1	4	1	3	-	6	2	2	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	65	107	84	68	173	154	77	107	107	
Total Number of Projected Respon- dents Who Stated	44,986 3	7,840 82	, 673	39,069	19,17	4 21,0	524 32	, 759 38	, 708	44,569
Number of Respondents	86	72	158	75	37	7	41	63	73	85

⁽¹⁾ Note: Atlantic Provinces and other foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small.

Looking at Table 6 it indicates the particular origins from which motor vehicle parties reported these major expenditures with those from the Canadian West averaging \$51.00, those from those parts of Quebec outside Montreal reporting \$35.00 and those from Eastern Ontario indicating \$28.00 on the average. The average total expenditures reported by Quebecers outside of Montreal appear high in relation to their geographic proximity at \$173.00 when Montrealers and Torontonians spent about \$70.00 per party. The reported major expenditures among those from Eastern Ontario appear to have also raised their spending figures considerably about what one might expect like they did for those from Quebec outside of Montreal. Beyond these seemingly spurious results it appears that the farther away travellers start from the more they spend.

TABLE 7

AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT ON VARIOUS ITEMS BY MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT IN OTTAWA/HULL REGION

(AVERAGES ROUNDED TO NEAREST DOLLAR)

Motor Vehicle Parties by Number of Nights Spent In Ottawa/Hull Region Four To Over No 0ne Two Three Seven Seven Nights Night Nights Nights Nights Mights \$ \$ \$ \$ ITEM 1 14 21 17 31 73 Accommodation 23 46 110 9 14 31 Food and Beverages 6 9 13 18 35 6 Automobile 18 27 2 3 6 8 Entertainment 5 6 12 12 23 52 Gifts/shopping 2 58 25 Major expenditure 7 13 Other items TOTAL EXPENDITURES 25 43 71 106 145 368 Projected Number of Respondents 66,707 104,224 68,848 45,665 48,317 38,088 Who Stated

127

199

132

87

92

73

Number of Respondents Who Stated

It appears that if a tourist can be encouraged to spend one night in the area his expenditures will almost double due to costs of accommodation and food and beverages. Similarly, those who stayed for three nights spend four times as much as those not staying overnight and two and a half times as much as those staying only for one night.

TABLE 8

AVERAGE AMOUNT SPEND ON VARIOUS ITEMS BY MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY TOTAL ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME

(AVERAGES ROUNDED TO NEAREST DOLLAR)

Motor Vehicle Parties By Total Annual Family

		I	ncome		
	\$4,000 - \$6,999	\$7,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999		\$20,000 or Over
ITEM	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accommodation -	12	18	23	25	27
Food and Beverages .	20	26	28	31	57
Automobile	10	13	11	12	14
Entertainment	5	8	9	9	14
Gifts/shopping	4	13	14	18	25
Major expenditure	1	14	7	4	29
Other items	1	1	3	2	3
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	53	93	95	101	169
Projected Number of Motor Vehicle Parties Who State	28,594	79,236	109,906	60,449	49,467
Number of Respondents	55	151	210	115	95

Note: "Under \$4,000" break eliminated because base too small.

Expenditure levels for income groups between \$7,000 and \$20,000 appeared to be just about the same at around \$100 per party. Those with lower incomes spent considerably less, about half as much, and those with incomes \$20,000 or higher, considerably more, as illustrated here on the order of around 70% more.

The previous remarks appear to be a "penetrating glance into the obvious", however, the most interesting aspect of these figures is the magnitude of the rise in spending as it correlates with length of stay and income levels.

Tables 8A through 8D illustrate projected total expenditures among the motor vehicle parties according to tabulation breaks of:

- Type of Accommodation Used
- Annual Family Income
- Number of Nights Spent in the Ottawa/Hull Region.
- Origin.

TABLE 8A

PROJECTED AMOUNT SPENT ON VARIOUS ITEMS BY PROJECTED NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION USED

Motor Vehicle Parties by Type of
Accommodation Used

ITEM	Home of Friends/ Relatives	Commercial Accommodation	Camp Grounds/ Trailer Park
	\$	\$	\$
Accommodation	1,151,000	5,416,000	1,629,000
Food and Beverages	4,220,000	3,949,000	2,656,000
Automobile	1,918,000	903,000	1,114,000
Entertainment	1,535,000	1,016,000	514,000
Gifts/shopping	2,430,000	1,467,000	943,000
Major expenditure	3,069,000	-	171,000
Other items	384,000	113,000	257,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	14,707,000	12,864,000	7,284,000

⁽¹⁾ Note: 'Private Cottage/Chalet' and 'Others' breaks not reported as bases too small.

TABLE 8B

EDINCOME	Income	\$20,000 0r 0ver	1,371,492	2,895,372	711,144	711,144	1,269,900	1,473,084	152,388	8,584,524
PROJECTED AMOUNT SPENT ON VARIOUS ITEMS BY PROJECTED R OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY TOTAL ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME	Motor Vehicle Parties by Total Annual Family Income	\$15,000-	1,559,450	1,933,718	748,536	561,402	1,122,804	249,512	124,756	6,300,178
ON VARIOUS I	ties by Total	\$10,000-	2,631,269	3,203,284	1,258,433	1,029,627	1,601,642	800,821	343,209	10,868,285
PROJECTED AMOUNT SPENT ON VARIOUS ITEMS BY NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY TOTAL ANNUAL	or Vehicle Par	\$7,000 \$9,999 \$	1,509,696	2,180,672	1,090,336	920,029	1,090,336	1,174,208	83,872	7,800,096
PROJECTE NUMBER OF MOT	Mot	\$4,000 -	366,612	611,020	305,510	152,755	122,204	30,551	30,551	1,619,203
		ITEM	Accommodation	Food and Beverages	Automobile	Entertainment	Gifts/shopping	Major expenditures	Other Items	TOTAL EXPENDITURES

TABLE 8C

PROJECTED AMOUNT SPENT ON VARIOUS ITEMS BY PROJECTED NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT IN OTTAWA/HULL REGION

	Motor Ve	shicle Parti	es by Numbe	r of Nights	Motor Vehicle Parties by Number of Nights Spent in Ottawa/Hull Region	Hull Region
	No Nights	One Night	Two	Three	Four to Seven Nights	Over Seven Nights
ITEM	↔	₩	↔	₩	↔	₩.
Accommodation	73,451	1,573,096	1,502,319	799,544	1,646,968	2,965,553
Food and Beverages	661,059	1,573,096	1,645,397 1,457,992	1,457,992	2,443,888	4,468,640
Automobile	440,706	674,184	643,851	611,416	956,304	1,421,840
Entertainment	146,902	337,092	429,234	376,256	956,304	1,096,848
Gifts/shopping	367,255	674,184	858,468	564,384	1,221,944	2,112,448
Major Expenditure	146,902	ı	1	1,175,800	106,256	2,356,192
Other Items	1	ı	1		371,896	528,112
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,836,275	4,831,652	5,079,269 4,985,392	4,985,392	7,703,560	14,949,632

TABLE 8D

PROJECTED AMOUNT SPENT ON VARIOUS ITEMS BY PROJECTED NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY ORIGIN

_
Origin (
by
Parties
Vehicle
Motor

	Metro	Eastern Ontario	Rest of Ontario	Mont- real	Rest of Quebec	The New St	New York State	Border/Near Border States	Rest of U.S.
ITEMS	₩	₩	49.	49	₩	₩	₩	↔	₩
Accommodation	822,900	744,059	1,521,228	859,518	859,518 1,022,777	378,675 545,205	545,205	955,464	1,264,896
Food and Beverages	1,065,020	1,018,186	2,416,068 1015,794	1015,794	834,920	834,920 1,002,375 908,675	908,675	1,433,196	1,780,224
Automobile	242,050	313,288	1,073,808	351,621	417,460	289,575	290,776	557,354	796,416
Entertainment	484,100	430,771	715,872	195,345	166,984	200,475	200,475 181,735	398,110	234,240
Gifts/shopping	290,460	548,254	1,073,808	156,276	375,714	423,225	436,164	836,031	702,720
Major Expenditure	48,410	1,096,508	357,936	39,069	730,555	730,555 1,136,025	218,082	ı	140,544
Other Items	193,640	39,161	357,936	39,069	62,619	ı	218,082	79,622	93,696
TOTAL EXPENDITURES 3,146,650	3,146,650	4,190,227	7,516,655	2,656,692	3,611,029	3,430,350	2,798,719	7,516,655 2,656,692 3,611,029 3,430,350 2,798,719 4,259,777	5,012,736

(1) Note: Atlantic Provinces and other Foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small.

E. Number of Nights Spent In Ottawa/Hull Region

Motor vehicle parties appeared to spend slightly fewer nights than did travellers on the other modes, and this is predictably a function of partly the origins from which they came, that is their origins were closer to the area itself and also the fact that bus and train travellers more often tended to stay with friends and relatives. By origin those from the Canadian West spent the most time in the region (6 nights) followed by those from areas in Quebec province outside Montreal (5 nights). (See Tables 9 and 10 following.)

NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT IN OTTAWA/HULL REGION
BY MODE OF TRAVEL

	Highway	Mode of T	Travel Bus/Train
Number of Nights Spent in Ottawa/ Hull Region	%	%	%
No nights	18	13	20
1 night	28	18	11
2 nights	18	24	17
3 nights	12	10	13
4 to 7 nights	14	17	23
8 to 14 nights	6	8	6
15 to 19 nights	1	2	2
20 to 29 nights	1	4	4
30 nights or more	3	4	4
Average number of nights	3.6	5.3	5.2
Projected Number of Motor Vehicle Parties Who Stated	398,139		
Number of Respondents Who Stated	761	215	184

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT IN OTTAWA/HULL REGION BY MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY ORIGIN

Motor Vehicle Parties By Origin

Number Of Nights Spent In		+	+ 1		Rest	2 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	New	Border, Near	Rest Of
Ottawa/Hull Region	Toronto	Ontario	Ontario	Montrea	Quebe	0)	S State	State	U.S.
	86	%	%	88	38	%	%	%	ેંર
No nights	13	38	12	7	2	8	19	7	19
1 night	33	25	27	13	34	5	25	41	33
2 nights	15	13	21	20	13	26	6	16	23
3 nights	91	∞	8	∞	12		∞	10	6
4 to 7 nights	19	∞	16	<u>m</u>	23	h	20	p	ω
8 to 14 nights	4	4	4	2	ro	4	7	h h	m
15 to 19 nights	2	2	1	1	2	ı	8	2	1
20 to 29 nights		ŧ	p	_	വ	6	1	provide	1
30 nights or more	I	p	2	2	4	7	2	p	ເດ
Average number of nights	3.0	2.4	3.2	2.7	4.9	6.1	3.2	3.6	3.4
Projected Number of Motor Vehicle Parties Who Stated	46,777	38,458	89,152	39,069	20,141	22,724	35,946	38,879	46,183
Number of Respondents Who Stated	79	99	157	ထ	48	46	67	75	96

(1) Note: Atlantic Provinces and other Foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small.

F. Number Of Nights Spent On The Entire Trip

The number of nights which the respondents expected to spend on the entire trip was not very much different from one sample to the other, and on average appeared to be about 10 in total. Again, looking back at what we have just reviewed it seems that about 40% to 50% of the time of the vacation in total was in the Ottawa area. In total those from the Canadian West expected to be away the longest (21 nights on average) followed by those from states other than border or near-border ones and New York State at 17 nights and those from the nearby states along the border at 13 nights.

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT ON ENTIRE TRIP

BY MODE OF TRAVEL

Number of Nights Spent on Entire Trip	Highway	Mode of Tra	wel Bus/Train
	%	%	%
No nights	6	8	7
1 night	7	8	7
2 nights	8	17	8
3 nights	10	14	9
4 to 7 nights	21	17	19
8 to 14 nights	22	11	15
15 to 19 nights	5	5	3
20 to 29 nights	9	6	9
30 nights or more	9	11	14
Don't know	5	4	10
Average number of nights	10.3	8.7	11.1
Projected Number of Visitor Parties Who Stated	378,148		
Number of Respondents Who Stated	773	195	156

In general those motor vehicle parties from Ontario and Quebec indicated that roughly half of their total trip time would be spent in the Ottawa/Hull region, while those from the West in Canada, New York State and the Border/Near Border States expected that about one-third of their trips would be spent in the region, and those in the rest of the U.S. mentioned the proportion of total trip time to be spent in the region at about 20%. (See Tables 11 and 12).

TABLE 12

NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT ON ENTIRE TRIP FOR MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY ORIGIN

	,		Moto	r Vehicl	e Partie	Motor Vehicle Parties By Origin	(T) ni		×
	Metro	Eastern Ontario	Rest Of Ontario	Montreal	Res t Of Quebec	Western Provinces	New York State	Border/ Near Border States	Rest Of U.S.
Number of Nights Spent On The Entire Trip	20		%	%	·	38	28	<i>></i> ₹	98
No nights	t	28	က	22	10	,	2	ŧ	1
1 night	7	20	7	œ	12	m	m	2	ı
2 nights	O		12	15	12	8	∞	ı	p
3 night	12	œ	12	50	9	1	12	10	1
4 to 7 nights	34	12	23	19	21	15	23	19	21
8 to 14 nights	21	9	25	<u>~~</u>	O	kmp kmp	27	35	28
15 to 19 nights	2	9	2	. 5	က	2	ო	12	7
20 to 29 nights	<u></u>	4	4	က	10	8	6	12	14
30 nights or more	ī	4	ന	4	Q	35	9	∞	20
Dor.'t know	m	ı	- ω	8	2	16	7	က	თ
Average number of nights	7.0	5.5	7.8	ູນ	7.5	21.0	10.0	12.9	16.7
Projected Number of Motor Vehicle Parties			et	39,069 20	20,873	22,724 36	36,347	39,811 4	46,848
Number of Respondents	43 /5			/# hocalico	4 d	Liems oot			

(1) Note: Atlantic Provinces and other Foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small.

TABLE 13

MAIN DESTINATION OF TRIP BY MODE OF TRAVEL

		Mode Of	
	Highway	Air	Bus/Train
Main Destination of Trip	%	%	%
Ottawa/Hull Region	44	71	65
Rest of Eastern Ontario	8	3	4
Metro Toronto	2	3	3
Rest of Ontario	9	5	4
Montreal	8	4	6
Rest of Quebec	14	7	4
Other Canadian Destinations	7	6	4
U.S. Destinations	4	3	1
No particular destination	6	1	3
Not Stated	2	6	8
Projected Number of Motor Vehicle Parties	404,461		
Number of Respondents	773	220	190

Adds to more than 100% due to multiple response.

G. Main Destination of The Trip:

The Ottawa/Hull region was pinpointed as the main destination of the trip by 44% of motor vehicle parties 71% of air travellers and 65% of bus and train travellers. A considerably higher proportion of highway travellers mentioned places in Quebec outside of Montreal as the places to which they were eventually headed.

MAIN DESTINATION OF TRIP FOR MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES

BY ORIGIN

(1)

			Motor Vel	Vehicle Part	Parties By	Origin ⁽¹⁾			}
								Border	
			'		Rest		New	Near	Ros t
Main Destination of Trip	Metro Toronto	Eastern	Rest Of Ortario	Montreal	Quebec	Mest	State	States	U.S.
	%	%	5%	%	<i>></i> %	ર્જ	86	દ્રષ્ટ	20
Ottawa/Hull Study Area	47	29	্	10	10	17	40	62	9
Rest of Eastern Ontario	ಯ	œ	e r	23	N	1	from from	F-	ro.
Metro Toronto	iΩ	ŧ	8	8	Oi.	0.	groups.	2	67
Rest of Ontario	O.	ហ	0	on	6	. 01	শ্ব-	ಯ	<u>د</u>
Non treal	\$0 pro	2	43*	g van	ı	23	ငာ	ro -	5
Rest Of Quebec	0.	Ç	<u>بر</u>	(C)	21	17	. 22	7	50
Otter Canadian Destinations	တ	from	Ŋ	g	ŧ	33	Services	ω	2
U.S. Destinations	63	63	C4	1	2	ŝ	2	w	23
No particular destination	က	4	ហ	<i>(</i> 4	ထ	3	02	O	<u>C</u>
Not stated	fma	~	CC.	Pr-ra	4	3	2	cu	2
Projected Number of Motor Vehicle Parties	48,409	39,161 8	89,484 3	39,069 2	20,873 22	22,724	36,347	39,877	46,848
Number of Respondents	93	75	171	74	40	43	69	9/	06

(1) Note: Atlantic Provinces and other Foreign breaks eliminated because base too small. Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response.

Ottawa as the main destination seemed to be most often mentioned by those living in closest proximity to it, namely those in Eastern Ontario and in Quebec. Tourists from the Canadian West and parts of the U.S. beyond the border and near-border states least often mentioned Ottawa as the final stop. Those from the West more often mentioned Montreal and destinations outside of Ontario and Quebec as their goals.

TABLE 15A

MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR TRIP BY MODE OF TRAVEL

	M	ode of	Travel
	Highway	Air	Bus/Train
Most Important Reason for Trip (Partial List)	%	%	%
Visit friends and relatives	35	32	46
City sightseeing	19	5	15
Rural sightseeing	4	1	2
Business	14	46	16
Convention	1	8	-
Just passing through	10	3	6
To see Parliament/Parliament Buildings	7	1	4
Outdoor activities	3	1	2
Shopping	1	1	. 5
National Arts Centre	1	1	5
Entertainment-cinema, discotheque etc.	e 1	2	3
Cultural entertainment-drama, art, etc.	• 1	1	3
Educational purposes	4	3	7
Not stated	-	1	-
Projected Number of Motor Vehicle Parties	404,461		
Number of Respondents	773	220	190

Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response \cdot

H. Reason For The Trip To The Ottawa/Hull Region

Respondents were asked what the main reason for the trip to the area was, and as is common in many tourism studies we found that the most often mentioned reason amongst the highway and bus and train travellers was a visit to friends and relatives. The bus and train passengers were the ones who mentioned this reason the most among the three groups (46%), and this seemed to be of equal attraction to highway and air travellers (35% and 32% respectively). The primary motivation for those coming by air was business or convention with the 46% of these respondents mentioning this reason. City or rural sightseeing was next most often mentioned as the primary reason for the trip by highway and bus or train travellers.

TABLE 15B

OTHER REASONS FOR TRIP BY MODE OF TRAVEL

		Mode of	
Other Reasons for Trip	Highw	iay Air	Bus/Train
(Partial List)	. %	%	%
Rural sightseeing	18	8	11
City sightseeing	. 17	13	24
Just passing through	8	1	4
To see parliament/parliament buildings	13	8	12
Visit friends and relatives	7	12	12
Education purposes	4	3	7
National Arts Centre	5	6	8
Outdoor activities	7	4	2
Shopping	5	3	15
Entertainment - cinema, etc.	3	6	10
Cultural entertainment, art drama	3	4	10
Business	2	4	2
Convention	~	1	3
None of the listed reasons	29	25	23
Not stated	17	41	19
Projected Number of Motor Vehicle Parties	404,461		
Number of Respondents	773	220	190
Adds to more than 100% due to	Multiple	Response.	

Among the other reasons for the trip sightseeing seemed to be the most important one, either in the city or the rural areas, and an interest in seeing the parliament buildings also arose as one of the more often mentioned items. Among the bus and train travellers entertainment, either cultural or of the commercial variety seemed to be as important a consideration as the sightseeing. These travellers also mentioned shopping more often than any one else.

TABLE 15C

OVERALL REASONS FOR TRIP BY MODE OF TRAVEL

("Main Reasons" plus "Other Reasons")

		Mode of Tr	
Overall Reasons for Trip	<u>Highways</u>	Air	Bus/Train
(Partial List)	%	%	%
Visit friends and relatives	42	44	58
City sightseeing	36	18	39
Rural sightseeing	. 22	9	13
Business	16	50	18
Convention	.1	9	3
To see parliament/parliament buildings	20	9	16
Education purposes	11	. 6	14
National Arts Centre	6	7	13
Outdoor Activities	10	5	4
Shopping	6	4	20
Entertainment - cinema etc.	4	8	13
Cultural entertainment - art, drama etc.	4	5	13
Just passing through	18	4	10
Projected Number of Motor Vehicle Parties	404,461		
Number of Respondents	773	220	190

Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response.

Putting all the reasons together for the trip, both those which were the most important along with the others mentioned, the highway travellers most mentioned sightseeing, air travellers business, and bus and train travellers a visit to friends and relatives. The Number 2 consideration for the highway and air travellers was a visit to friends and relatives, and for the bus and train visitors, sightseeing.

In a general sense other attractions such as the parliament buildings, the National Arts Centre, cultural and commercial entertainment and shopping seemed to be most often mentioned by the bus and train travellers probably because of tour arrangements or pre-trip promotion to them.

TABLE 16

MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR TRIP FOR MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES

BY ORIGIN

			Mot	Motor Vehicle Parties By Origin	Parties	By Orig	ı, n		
			Rest		Rest			Border/	Rest
	Metro	East	of		of	The	N. Y.	Near Border	of
	Toronto	Ontario	Ontario	Montreal	Onebec	West	State	States	U.S.
Most Important Reason For Trip (Partial List)	<i>%</i>	ેલ્	<i>5</i> -₹	%	36	52	34	ક ર	3-6
To visit friends/relatives	38	34	48	35	34	32	56	23	24
C:tv sightseeing	22	ഹ	15	ω	12	17	26	39	25
Bisiness	15	28	0	32	27	15	2	4	က
Convention	pere	ı	2		à	ı	2	f een	2
Just passing through	က	guerre	o	10	4	16	6	14	25
To see parliament/buildings	7	8	9	5	12	7	4	6	S

Among the motor vehicle parties, considering the closer proximity of more of them, as one can expect a visit to friends and relatives was more important to the Canadian ones than it was to those from the U.S. One-quarter of the latter group did mention this reason as the most important one for their trip compared with 32% or more of the visitors from each of the various parts of Canada. Conversely, sightseeing in the city seemed to be of greater importance to the U.S. visitor, and most particularly so to those from the border or near-border states (39%) than was true of their Canadian counterparts and the other U.S. tourists.

Just passing through

TABLE 17

MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR TRIP FOR MOTOR

VEHICLE PARTIES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED

Motor Vehicle Parties By Level of Education Achieved Part or Public/Grade/ Part or Most Important Reason Elementary/ Complete/ Completed or For Trip (Partial List) High/Technical Post College Grammar % % % Visit friends and relatives 47 40 30 City sightseeing 18 16 20 Business 11 16 12 Convention 3 1 1 Educational purposes 2 1 6 Too see parliament/buildings 6 5 9

11

7

13

Looking at the education level sub-groups for the motor vehicle tourists, it seems that the lower the education level the more important a reason the visit to friends and relatives becomes. Forty-seven percent of those who reached public school mentioned this as the most important reason, 40% of those who achieved high school education mentioned it and among those in college, 30%.

TABLE 18

MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR TRIP FOR MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES

BY INCOME

		Motor Vehicl	Motor Vehicle Parties by Total Annual Family Income	Total Annual	Family Incor	ne
	Under \$4,000	\$4,000 - \$6,999	\$7,000-	\$10,000-	\$15,000- \$19,999	\$20,000- or over
Most Important Reason For Trip (Partial List)	26	25	%	9-5	26	96
Visit friends/relatives	28	43	5.1	32	27	24
City sightseeing	14	16	12	. 20	26	6
Business	77	ω	O	16	16	16
Convention	1	က	guera	p-o	Long.	*
Educational purposes	t	2	m	က	4	9
To see parliament/buildings	t	i	9	7		
Just passing through	24	bereig Second	10	∞	4	15

Correlating with this finding the lower the income the more important the reason is the visiting of friends and relatives.

TABLE 19A

WHAT SIGHTS, PLACES, ATTRACTIONS VISITED BY MODE OF TRAVEL

		Mode of	f Travel
	Highway	Air	Bus/Train
Sights, Places, Attractions Visited (Partial List)	%	% %	%
Parliament Buildings	53	55	73
Sparks Street Pedestrial Mall	36	45	61
Changing the Guard	29	30	44
National Arts Centre	26	36	56
Official Residences	25	27	44
Museums	21	16	36
Embassies	18	22	41
Experimental Farms	17	24	31
National Gallery (Art)	15	19	36
The Universities	14	24	41
The Byward Outdoor Market	11	16	32
The Royal Mint	11	17	20
Gatineau Park	14	18	24
Picnics	15	11	15
Swimming	15	14	21
Tour Boat Rides on rivers and canals	6	10	14
Bus Tours	6	10	18
None listed on the questionnaire	26	21	14
Average number of items mentioned per Respondent	3.9	4.5	6.9

Note: Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response.

1. Sights, Places, Attractions Visited

Respondents were asked what sights, places and attractions they saw and in what activities they participated while in the Ottawa area. They were supplied with a checklist of specific items, and the results indicate that the major attraction for them was the Parliament Buildings (73% for bus and train; 55% for air; 53% for motor vehicle parties). The Sparks Street Pedestrian Mall was the next most popular attraction, and particularly so with bus and train passengers (61%), followed by air tourists (45%) and finally by motorists (36%). There were fairly sharp differences between the incidence of visits to other attractions among motorists and air travellers and those indicated by bus and train passengers in almost all cases. For instance, just over half of bus and train passengers reported visiting the national Arts Centre, compared with 26% of motorists. As Table 19A indicates, bus and train travellers were the most active sightseers of all of the travellers, mentioning seven items on the average per respondent, compared with four for motorists and five for air travellers. Again, this probably reflects some element of pre-planning which was not exerted on the visits by the other two travelling groups.

WHAT SIGHTS, PLACES, ATTRACTIONS VISITED BY MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY ORIGIN

			M	Motor Vehicle	cle Parties	es by 0	by Origin		
							New	Border/ Near	
Sights, Places, Attractions Visited	Metro Toronto	Eastern Ontario	Rest Of Ontario	Montreal	Rest Of Quebec	The	York State	Border	Rest Of U.S.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Parliament Buildings	49	40	51	38	57	9	54	89	28
Sparks Street Pedestrian Mall	43	33	40	28	32	37	30	37	38
Changing the Guard	27	25	21	15	36	36	44	37	35
National Arts Centre	27	28	24	24	15	42	56	28	19
Official Residences	27	14	23	21	28	31	29	28	22
Museums	14	20	24	22	17	31	27	28	=
Embassies	15	12	15	12	12	24	31	22	22
Experimental Farms	18	21.	15	16	13	24	18	17	15
National Gallery (Art)	17	18	12	13	∞	19	19	17	13
The Universities	10	7	16	15	12	37	19	14	6
The Byward Outdoor Market	7	12	∞	6	15	22	∞	15	14
The Royal Mint	13	6	12	∞	7	56	10	13	14
Gatineau Park	12	15	10	21	31	19	∞	17	6
Picnics	6	13	10	21	27	28	12	17	13
Swimming	13	12	16	18	16	10	16	13	16
Tour boat rides	2	9	4	2	16	9	4	12	4
Bus tours	က	က	9	_	7	9	7	18	വ
Average Number of Items Mentioned Per Respondent	3.4	2.7	3.6	2.5	4.4	5.3	4.1	4.5	3.7

Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response

(1) Note: Atlantic Provinces and other Foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small.

Among the motor vehicle visitors by origin the greatest number of sights and attractions seen was indicated by those from the Canadian West (Average number of items mentioned: 5.3) followed by those from the border or near border U.S. states (4.5), and from Quebec outside Montreal (4.4). The five most popular attractions by origin of motor vehicle party were:

THE 5 MOST FREQUENTLY VISITED SIGHTS OR ATTRACTIONS

BY MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES

BY ORIGIN

(1)

Motor Vehicle Parties By Origin

The 5 Most Frequently Visited Sights or	Metro Toronto	ern Ont-	-Rest Of Ont- ario	Mon-	Rest Of Que- bec			Border/ Near Border States	Rest Of U.S.
Attractions	,	,	1	7	,	7	7	7	1
Parliament Buildings	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	8	1
Sparks Street Mall	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	2
Changing The Guard	3	4			2	5	2	2	3
National Arts Centre	3	3	3	3		2		4	
Official Residences	3		5	5	5		5	4	4
Museums			4	4				4	5
Embassies							3	5	
The Universities						4			
Gatineau Park				5	4				
Experimental Farms		5							
Picnics				5					

⁽¹⁾ Note: Atlantic Provinces and other Foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small.

TABLE 20

WHAT SIGHTS, PLACES, ATTRACTIONS VISITED
BY MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY NUMBER OF
NIGHTS SPENT IN OTTAWA/HULL REGION

	Number	of Nigh	ts Spent		wa/Hull	Region
	No Nights	Night	2 Nights	3 Nights	4 - 7 Nights	Over 7 Nights
Sights, Places, Attractions Visited	%	%	%	%	%	%
Parliament buildings	32	54	65	56	59	58
Sparks Street Pedestrial Mall	19	30	37	40	50	60
Change the Guard	12	33	31	31	35	40
National Arts Centre	13	19	31	34	37	34
Official Residences	16	21	30	30	34	24
Museums	9	13	25	25	33	41
Embassies	10	18	25	18	24	16
Experimental Farms	7	14	18	16	22	34
National Gallery (Art)	8	13	13	16	27	19
The universities	9	11	16	21	16	20
The Byward Outdoor Market	4	10	10	6	20	26
The Royal Mint	5	8	14	12	15	12
Gatineau Park	9	5	13	19	20	38
Picnics	7	7	14	20	22	34
Swimming	5	6	12	21	26	44
Tour Boat Rides	5	3	9	6	12	7
Bus Tours	2	9	9	6	7	1
Average Number of Items Mentioned Per Respondent	2.0	3.0	4.2	4.4	5.5	6.8

Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response

Table 20 illustrates the visiting pattern of the respondents according to the length of time they stayed in the Ottawa/Hull region, and there seems to be a correlation between the number of nights spent in the area and the number of attractions visited, in that the longer the stay the greater the varieity of sights seen. About one-third of the tourists who spent no nights in the area saw the Parliament Buildings, and this led any other attraction by a considerable margin. Those who stayed for one night again empahsized the Parliament Buildings, again by a significant amount over anything else, but sharply increased their sightseeing out a little bit more, still making sure that they saw the Parliament Buildings (65%), and that by a wide margin over any other sight, but also taking in the Arts Centre, official residences, museums and embassies to a greater extent.

TABLE 21

NUMBER OF TIMES OTTAWA/HULL REGION VISITED SINCE JANUARY 1971

		Bus/ Train	<i>9-</i> 6	16	36	ហ	32		二	
	ONLY	Air	2,0	25	5	8	16		35	
PERSONAL	PLEASURE	Highway	3-6	pares pares	35	10	41		က	
		Bus/ Train	%	19	9	က	Ξ		19	
:SS &	AL	Air	3%	41	ಬ	က	13		38	
BUSINESS &	PERSONAL	Highway	96	75	m	2	12	,	Ø	
	NESS	Bus/ Train	%	17	2	2	9		19	
	OTHER BUSINESS	Air	%	32	ω	4	28		28	
	OTHE	Highway	<i>%</i>	78	m	2	œ		თ	
	CONVENTION	. /	Bus/ Train	3-5	75	က	-	9		15
FOR		Air	%	46	∞	5	10		3]	
		Highway Air	%	85	m	2	4		9	
		Number of Times	(Ottawa/Hull Region) Visited Since January 1971	Never	This my first trip	Once before	More than once before		Not stated	

J. Previous Visits To Ottawa Region and Reasons:

We asked the respondents two questions from different parts of the questionnaire which concerned visits which they might have made during the previous eighteen months, that is, back to January, 1971. The first of these concerned previous trips for either convention, other business, combined business and personal or pleasure, or personal and pleasure only motives. The second question asked respondents whether they had been to certain specific attractions and sights, and we provided them with a checklist for this questioning.

Of the sample, former residents of Ottawa/Hull region numbered:

Motor	Vehicle	Parties	10%
Air			7%
Bus/Tr	rain		7%

Among the motor vehicle parties, former residents by origin numbered as follows:

Metro Toronto	16%
Rest of Eastern	
Ontario	11%

TABLE 22

(MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES)

NUMBER OF TIMES OTTAWA/HULL REGION VISITED FOR --

NUMBER O	F TIMES (OTTAWA/H	ULL REGIO	ON VIS	ITED FO	R	(1)	
	Motor Vehicle Parties By Origin Border							,	
	Metro Toronto	East Ontario	Rest of Ontario		Rest of Quebec	The West	N.Y. State	near Border States	Rest of U.S.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Number of Jimes Ottawa/Hull Region Visited Since January 1971									
Convention:					. 4				
Never	88	88	85	77	80	91	81	91	82
First trip	2	1	3	-	3	-	8	6	6
Once before	2 ,	-	3	3	2	-	3	-	1
More than once before	-	3	3	13	7	2	5	1	4
Not Stated	6	7	4	8	8	6	3	3	8
Other Business:									
Never	79	61	80	63	72	83	86	92	82
First trip	2	5	3	1	3	***	5	1	3
Once before	2	Û	ī	ŝ	-	ż	۷	ı	-
More than once before	7	22	4	24	15	7	~	2	3
Not Stated	9	7	12	9	10	8	7	4	12
Business & Personal:									
Never	81	57	74	67	56	82	87	88	76
First trip	3	2	3	1	4	3	5	3	6
Once before		5	2	1	6	-	_	1	1
More than once before	9	29	10	25	25	9	2	4	8
Not Stated	8	7	. 11	7	10	6	7	4	10
Personal or Pleasure:									
Never	10	22	7	14	34	13	. 6	5	5
First trip	22	6	26	10	17	49	52	61	68
Once before	10	4	13	8	10	18	3	14	9
More than once before	52	62	48	64	33	19	36	19	17
Not Stated	7	6	6	5	7	2	4	2	1

⁽¹⁾ Note: Atlantic Provinces and other Foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small.

Three-quarters or more of the highway visitors had never before come to Ottawa for any business reasons, but 51% had come either once before or more than once before for personal or pleasure reasons, with 41% having come more than once before for these reasons. Repeat visits in the last eighteen months by the highway travellers for personal or pleasure reasons most often occurred amongst Montrealers and those from Eastern Ontario (64% and 62% respectively). Torontonians and those from the rest of the areas of Ontario outside of Eastern Ontario also seemed to be fairly frequent visitors (52% from Toronto; 48% from the Rest of Ontario had come more than once before). Among the U.S. visitors, those in New York State were the most frequent in their repeat visits with 36% coming more than once before. Thirty-three percent of those in the contiguous border and near-border states had either come once before or more than once before, indicating that there seems to be a fairly strong interest in these states in coming back.

A first-time introduction to the area on this trip for personal or pleasure reasons most frequently occurred with those in the farther away states, either the border or near-border ones or the rest of the U.S. (61% and 68% respectively), followed by those in New York State and the Canadian West (52% and 49% respectively). As will be seen in the section to follow satisfaction with the area among the travellers is high, so that there appears to be good reason to expect repeat visits among those who have come at least once to the region. The incidence of repeat visits is certainly a function of distance, but from every region at least 25% of the travellers were returning for an additional visit to the area. In the case of all . Canadian origins 37% or more were returning to the area.

TABLE 23

PARTICIPATION IN SIGHTS AND ACTIVITIES IN OTTAWA/HULL REGION IN

PAST 18 MONTHS BY MODE OF TRAVEL

	Mode of Travel				
Participation in Sights and Activities in Ottawa/Hull	Highway	Air	Bus/Train		
Region in Past 18 Months:	%	%	%		
Central Canada Exhibition	12	6	12		
Football (Spectator)	7	6	5		
National Arts Centre performance	7	12	15		
Canadian Tulip Festival	6	7	4		
Hockey (Spectator)	6	4	4		
To see the fall colours	6	8	6		
Skiing	5	5	5		
Ottawa Winter Carnival	3	4	4		
Maple sugaring	2	3	3		
Raftsmen Festival	1	1	3		
None in the list in questionnaire	59	38	51		
Not stated	15	36	18		

Note: Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response.

In terms of the sights and activities in which these respondents participated in the last eighteen months before the interviewing 59% of those leaving the area by highway, 38% of air travellers and 51% of bus and train passengers indicated they had done nothing in the checklist which we provided. The bus and train passengers (15%) and air travellers (12%) most frequently mentioned going to a National Arts Centre performance with the Central Canada Exhibition most often mentioned by those on the highway (12%) and the bus and train travellers (12%).

TABLE 24

SATISFACTION WITH ASPECTS OF TRIP BY MODE OF TRAVEL

		lode of Trave	1
Satisfaction With Aspects of Trip	Highway	Air	Bus/Train
01 11110	%	%	%
Roads/Highways:			
Satisfied	72	73	81
Dissatisfied	28	26	18
Don't know	-	1	1
Recreational Facilities:			
Satisfied	87	86	81,
Dissatisfied	6	7	14
Don't know	7	7	5
Sightseeing Attraction:			
Satisfied	94	97	97
Dissatisfied	3	1	3
Don't know	3	2	
Hospitality:			
Satisfied	95	95	91
Dissatisfied	4	5	7
Don't know	1	1	2
The Whole Trip to Ottawa/Hull:			
Satisfied	97	99	96
Dissatisfied	3	1	4
Danit know			

K. Satisfaction with Aspects of the Trip

We asked respondents to indicate whether or not they were satisfied with each of four different aspects of the trip to the Ottawa/Hull region and finally with the whole trip itself to the area. The four individual aspects considered were roads/highways; recreational facilities; sightseeing attractions; and hospitality.

The most dissatisfaction found concerned roads with 28% of the motor vehicle parties and 26% of the air tourists indicating their displeasure. With the other three aspects over 90% of the respondents were satisfied with the sightseeing attractions and the hospitality, and between 81% and 87% were pleased with the recreational facilities. Thinking of the entire trip to the region satisfaction was registered in the range between 96% and 99% overall, among the 3 mode groups.

TABLE 25

SATISFACTION WITH ROADS/HIGHWAYS IN OTTAWA/HULL REGION

AMONG MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY ORIGIN

							(1)		
			Motor Vel	hicle	Parties	By Or	igin		
	Metro E Toronto	ast Ontario	Rest of Ontario	Mont- real				Border/ Near Border States	Rest of U.S.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Roads/Highways:									
Satisfied	70	69	78	49	73	70	87	72	77
Dissatisfied	30	31	22	51	27	30	13	28 -	23
Don't know	•	-	_	-	-		-	440	

⁽¹⁾ Note: Atlantic Provinces and other Foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small.

By place of origin motor vehicle parties from Montreal were the most dissatisfied of anyone with the roads, with 51% of them indicating that they were dissatisfied. This is probably to be expected since during the summer of 1972 both of the major provincial highways leading into Hull were under construction for considerable distances just on the outskirts of the city. Those from New York State seemed to be the most pleased with the condition of the roads, probably because of the four-lane accesses to the Canadian border leaving them with a reasonably short trip on well maintained two-lane roads into the City.

REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION AMONG THOSE DISSATISFIED
WITH ONE OR MORE ASPECTS OF STAY BY MODE OF TRAVEL

TABLE 26

	Mode of Travel				
Reasons for Dissatisfaction	Hi ghways	Air	Bus/Train		
(Partial List)	%	%	%		
Bad/poor/rough roads/construction	38	42	22		
It was difficult to find our way					
around	19	22	20		
Traffic too heavy/street can't handle					
traffic	10	3	-		
Meals were not suitable	5	2	7		
Doomly manked meads/near mead signs	5	3			
Poorly marked roads/poor road signs	5	3	ea		
Not enough for us to see/do	4	8	13		
Found some things to see/do not					
available	4	7	11		
Poor facilities in camp grounds	4	-	-		
People not as friendly as expected	4	7	2		
Didn't like the ascommodation	3	5	9		
Lack of (unpolluted) beaches/indoor					
pools	1	60	4		
Complaints about Parliament Hill	2		4		

Respondents who were dissatisfied with one or more of the aspects of their stay were asked to elaborate on their specific reasons for dissatisfaction. The most frequent item mentioned was the roads, the bad or poor roads, among 42% of the air travellers and 38% of the highway travellers. Bus and train travellers who were not as exposed to the problems at first hand were not as upset about this aspect (22% complained about it). The aspect second most often mentioned by way of complaint concerned getting around. Roughly 20% of each of the tourist groups felt that it was difficult for them to find their way around. Ten percent of the motorists complained that Ottawa's streets cannot handle the traffic or that the traffic was too heavy. Some respondents who indicated satisfaction with all aspects of their Ottawa trip, did go on to indicate one or two points of dissatisfaction, however, they numbered 1% of the automobile travellers, and about 5% of those touring by air and by bus and train. Among these the major comment was that it was difficult for them to find their way around.

TABLE 27

OPINION RATINGS OF ACCOMMODATION AND RESTAURANTS BY MODE OF TRAVEL

	Mode of Travel					
	Motor Vehicle Parties Air Bus/Train					
	Parties	Bus/Train				
Accommodation:						
0.77 W.7	0.47	0.00	0.70			
Dollar Value	3.47	3.33	3.18			
Variety Available	3.34	3.36	3.28			
74, 76 05 7,174, 742 76	3.3.	0.00	0.20			
Destaurants						
Restaurants:						
Dollar Value	3.22	3.23	3.16			
		0,20	3110			
Quality of Food	3.35	3.31	3.26			

We also asked respondents to indicate on an Opinion Rating Scale how satisfied they were with their accommodations in terms of the dollar value they received and the variety available, and also about restaurants as to the quality of food and their dollar value. The rating scale was a five-point one running from the most positive rating of "Excellent" to "Poor". In tabulating the results we applied numerical weightings to each of the five rating positions in the scale giving "Excellent" a "5" down to "Poor" a "1". To say that an item scored an "average" rating the "Mean Average" showing in Table 27 would need to be 3.0. As the table then illustrates all of the ratings from all of the traveller groups arrived at a higher than average rating. By no means are the travellers ecstatic, and all three traveller groups gave restaurants for dollar value the lowest ratings of all, but there do not appear to be any serious short-comings in a general way about the region on these two facets. As far as the restaurants are concerned quality of food appears to be quite satisfactory.

TABLE 28

HOW INFORMATION ON OTTAWA/HULL REGION OBTAINED BEFORE TRIP

BY MODE OF TRAVEL

	Mo	de of T	ravel
How Information On Ottawa/ Hull Region Obtained Before Trip	Highway	Air	
	%	%	%
From friends/relatives who visited region	21	19	40
Automobile Clubs	Ż	1	1
Contact Ontario Information Centre	Ż	i	3
Contact C.G.T.B. offices	6	5	5
Read articles in magazinės	5	2	7
Saw something on TV	4	4	5
Contact Oil companies	Ì.	1	Ż
Contact Quebec Province Travel Bureau	ġ	4	2
Contact Outouais Tourist Office	1	1	1
Saw something in newspapers	3	4	5
Contact Ottawa Municipal Travel Bureau	0.4	i	1
Talk to travel agent	2	7	Ż
Heard something on radio	2	3	4
None	60	54	42
Not stated	2	18	8

Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response.

L. How Information On Ottawa/Hull Region Obtained Before Trip:

Sixty percent of those who visited the area by nightway, 54% of air travellers and 42% of the bus/train visitors basically did not collect any information on the area before coming on their visit. Most references and suggestions about the region came from friends or relatives who had previously been to the area (motorists: 21%, air: 19%; bus and train: 40%). Among the motorists the next most popular route was automobile clubs and the Ontario Information Centre (both 7%) followed by references to Canadian Government Travel Bureau offices (6%). Travel agents were second most popular information resource for both air and bus and train travellers (7% of each sample).

TABLE 29

TRAVEL OR TOURIST INFORMATION FACILITIES USED IN OTTAWA/HULL

REGION BY MODE OF TRAVEL

		Mode of	Travel
Travel or Tourist	Highway	Air	Bus/Train
Information Facilities			
Used in Ottawa/Hull Region			
	%	%	%
Restaurants	8	16	24
Ottawa Municipal Travel Bureau	7	3	4
Hotel/Motel	7	11	14
Outouais Tourist Office	2	1	3
Other	2	4	6
None of these	77	62	54
Not stated	2	16	7

Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response.

M. Travel or Tourist Information Facilities Used in Ottawa/Hull Region:

Respondents were shown a checklist of some of the tourist information facilities available in the Ottawa/Hull area, and were asked which ones of these they had used, if any. The majority of respondents reported using none of them (motorists: 77%; air: 62%; bus and train: 54%). Restaurants seemed to be the most often used source for the bus and train and air travellers (24% and 16% respectively), and their usage amongst motorists (8%) was tied with two other sources, the Ottawa Municipal Travel Bureau (7%) and hotels and motels (7%). The Ottawa Municipal Travel Bureau was mentioned as a source by 3% of air travellers and 4% of the bus and train travellers. Fourteen percent of bus and train travellers and 11% of the air visitors used hotels and motels.

WHERE MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES STOPPED ON WAY TO OTTAWA/HULL REGION BY ORIGIN

			Moto	(1) Motor Behicle Parties By Origin	Parties	By Ori	r) qin			
	Total	Metro	Eastern Ontario	Rest of Ontario	Montreal	Rest of Quebec	The West	ew ork tate	Border Near Border States	Rest of U.S.
Where Stopped On Way To Ottawa/Hull Region	96	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Montreal	24	17	23	19	21	43	33	15	56	29
Toronto	24	22	59	28	28	19	33	Ξ	17	28
Niagara Falls	23	17	18	20	19	21	27	59	30	29
1,000 Islands	22	16	59	16	15	20	24	37	28	23
Upper Canada Village	16	12	30	17	17	17	19	20	12	10
Sudbury/North Bay Area	16	∞	13	26	12	17	38	1	10	20
01d Fort Henry	12	14	21	14	10	7	13	17	Ξ	4
The Laurentians	6	9	10	2	19	26	12	2	ω	9
None in the list	40	22	53	45	29	44	53	24	56	18
Came via Syracuse (U.S. 81)	6	2	pos	2		2	2	40	20	21
Not stated	2	Ŋ	4	-	2	Ŋ	2	_	_	_

(1) Note: Atlantic Provinces and other Foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small

Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response

N. Stops And Highways Used By Motorists:

Motorists were asked to name on a checklist at which of the places named therein they had stopped on the way to the region. Four places tied for the most frequent mentions: Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls and The Thousand Islands. Just less than one-quarter of the motorists stopped at each of these places. Upper Canada Village and the Sudbury/North Bay Area were each named by 16%, and Old Fort Henry by 12%. Forty percent stated that they had not stopped at any of these places. The incidence of intermediate stops was highest among those from the Canadian West and the United States.

Some forty percent of those from New York State used Interstate 81 as an access route to the region with 20% of the motorists from the remaining U.S. visitors using it.

TABLE 31

WHERE MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES STOPPED ON WAY TO OTTAWA/HULL REGION
BY NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT IN REGION

	Numbe	r of N	ights S	pent in	Region	
					Four To	Over
	No Nights	One Night	Two Nights	Three Nights	Seven Nights	Seven Nights
Where Motor Vehicle Parties Stopped On Way to Ottawa/ Hull Region	%	%	%	%	%	%
Montreal Montreal	17	24	20	23	26	42
Toronto	15	25	22	28	26	36
Niagara Falls	11	24	24	24	28	32
1,000 Islands	14	19	18	25	26	39
Upper Canada Village	11	12	18	13	30	22
Sudbury/North Bay Area	12	14	15	16	17	28
Old Fort Henry	8	12	13	11	16	20
The Laurentians	7	9	7	9	7	18
None in the list	60	34	40	41	38	27
Came via Syracuse (U.S.81)	5	10	10	11	8.	16
Not stated	1	3	1	1	3	1

Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response.

Those staying no nights in the region made the least number of intermediate stops while those staying over seven nights made the most.

Those staying between one and seven nights in the area seemed to have roughly the same frequency of stops to report.

TABLE 32
PLACES INTEND TO VISIT ON WAY HOME

	Highway	Bus/Train
PLACES	%	%
Montreal Montreal	16	8
Toronto	6	11
Niagara Falls	5	8
1,000 Islands	5	10
Upper Canada Village	4	7
Sudbury/North Bay Area	4	5
Old Fort Henry	4	5
The Laurentians	3	7
None in the list	60	58
Not stated	8	21

Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response.

The majority of the motor vehicle parties (60%) did not plan to make any stops on the way home at any of the listed places.

Those who did most often mentioned Montreal (16%) with Toronto mentioned by 6%, Niagara Falls and the Thousand Islands each by 5%.

TABLE 33

HIGHWAYS FOLLOWED ON LAST 250 MILES TO REGION
BY MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES FROM ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

HIGHWAY R	OUTES	Percent
Ontario:		
401		38
17	East	23
17	West	23
7		23
16		22
31		13
40		7
2		6
15		6
17	(unspecified)	1
Quebec:		
8		6
20		4
11		0.1
Tr	ans Can <mark>ada</mark>	1
Ne	w York, U.S. 81	6

Adds to more than 100% due to Multiple Response.

Ontario Highway 401 was the most frequently used by the motorists coming to the region for the last 250 miles (38%), with Ontario Highway 17E and 17W and 7 each mentioned by 23%. Twenty-two percent came via Ontario Highway 16 while 13% used Highway 31. Altogether 10% used Quebec Provincial Highways.

O. Stops For Information Made By Motor Vehicle Parties On The Way To The Area

Motor vehicle parties were asked whether they had stopped at any of the Ontario Information Centres or not on their way to the region. Twenty-one percent reported that they had, and of these 82% asked for information on Ottawa/Hull. Of those who had asked for the information 75% received the information they requested. Two percent reported that the information persuaded them to change their minds and visit the region.

Looking at these data using the entire sample as a base, 21% stopped for information, about 16% were seeking information about Ottawa/Hull, 12% received the information they wanted, 2% had already made their plans and just wanted information, and the information received changed the minds of less than 1% to visit the region. (See Tables 34A, 34B and 34C following).

TABLE 34A

WHETHER STOPPED AT ONTARIO INFORMATION CENTRES

	Motor Vehicle Parties
	%
Yes	21
No	78
Not stated	1
Estimated Motor Vehicle Parties	404,461

TABLE 34B

WHETHER ASKED FOR INFORMATION ABOUT OTTAWA/HULL THERE

	Motor Vehicle Parties
	%
Yes	82
No	16
Not stated	2
Estimated Motor Vehicle Parties Who Stopped At Ontario Information Centres	84,936

TABLE 34C

RESULTS OF STOP FOR OTTAWA/HULL REGION INFORMATION

	Motor Vehicle Parties
	%
They gave us information we wanted	75
Plans already made, just wanted information	16
The information was of little help or interest	7
No information on Ottawa/Hull was available	6
Information persuaded us to change plans	
and visit Ottawa/Hull region	2
Not stated	1
Estimated Motor Vehicle Parties asking for Ottawa/Hull information	69,893

P. Demography Of The Sample:

The demography of this sample is substantially skewed when compared with national population statistics towards upper incomes, higher educational levels and the higher paying job occupational groups. For instance, 42% of the highway travellers were in occupations involving either professional or executive positions. This was fairly closely matched by those among the bus and train travellers with 39% engaged in these occupations. Of course the air visitors even more frequently belonged to these two occupational groupings, with 59%.

In terms of education those exposed to university or college or post-graduate studies numbered 69% among the air visitors, 49% among highway travellers and 51% among the bus and train visitors. The most highly educated motor vehicle tourists came from states outside of New York State in the United States.

Considering incomes, 58% of the air travellers were from families where the total annual income was \$15,000 per year or more, while among highway travellers this percentage was 32% and for bus and train visitors 24%. Correlating with the educational characteristics, visitors from states beyond New York State in the United States had the highest incomes of any of these visitors, and among the Canadian tourists those from Montreal appeared to lead those from other parts of this country in this respect. Coming second were those from the Toronto area. (See Tables 35 to 39 following).

OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY MODE OF TRAVEL

TABLE 35

		de of T	
	Highway	Air	Bus/Train
Occupation of Head of Household	%	%	%
Professional	30	35	29
Executive	12	24	10
Sales	5	5	4
Clerical	6	11	10
Skilled Labour	23	11	18
Unskilled Labour	3	1	2
Farmer	2	1	1
Housewife	0.4	1	2
Retired	6	6	10
Unemployed	1	-	-
Student/Armed Forces	11	5	13

TABLE 36

LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED BY MODE

		Mode of	Travel
Level of Education Achieved	Highway	Air	Bus/Train
	%	%	%
Public/Grade/Elementary/Grammar	6	2	6
Part or Complete High/Technical			
School School	45	29	43
Part or Complete University/College	36	45	41
Post-graduate studies	13	24	10

TABLE 37

LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED AMONG MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY ORIGIN

			Motor	Motor Vehicle Parties By Origin	Parties	By 01	rigin	(1) Rondon	
	Toronto	Eastern Ontario	Rest Of Ontario	Montreal	Rest Of Quebec	The	New York State		Rest Of U.S.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	<i>5</i> 2
Public/Grade/Elementary/Grammar	വ	7	6	\$	12	6	က	D.	
Part Or All High/Technical School	49	61	48	41	30	35	46	24	28
Part Or All University/College	29	22	27	45	44	41	29	37	45
	14	2	თ	∞	2	=	18	27	21
	က	9	9	9	13	4	4	7	വ

(1) Note: Atlantic Provinces and Other Foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small.

TABLE 38

TOTAL ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME BY MODE OF TRAVEL

(Not Stated/Refused - Removed From Base)

	Mc	ode of T	ravel
	Highway	Air	Bus/Train
Total Annual Family Income	%	%	%
Under \$4,000	4	2	7
\$ 4,000 - \$ 6,999	8	5	17
\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999	24	12	19
\$10,000 - \$14,999	31	23	33
\$15,000 - \$19,999	17	25	13
\$20,000 or more	15	33	11

TABLE 39

TOTAL ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES BY ORIGIN

(Refused/Not Stated Removed From Base)

			Motor	Motor Vehicle Parties By Origin	arties	3y Or	gin		
	Metro	Eastern Ontario	Rest Of Ontario	Montreal	Rest Of Quebec	The West	New York State	Border, Near Border States	Rest Of U.S.
Total Annual Family Income	%	%	8%	%	%	%	%	36	3-6
Under \$4,000	_	S	ಬ	2	2	12	1	1	10
\$.4.000 \$ = \$ 6,999	S	20	=	7	4	က	9	က	hans hans
66*6 \$ - 000 \$ \$	18	38	30	2,5	47	24	œ	∞	13
\$10,000 - \$14,999	47	19	32	53	25	36	54	53	20
\$15,000 - \$19,999	18	11	12	19	38	15	20	30	21
\$20,000 or over	11	7	10	21	4	10	12	30	25

(1) Note: Atlantic Provinces and other Foreign breaks eliminated because bases too small.

TABLE 40

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN TRAVEL PARTY

	Number of Motor Vehicles	Average Number	Total Number Of People
TOTAL Motor Vehicle Parties	404,461	3.2	1,265,100
TOTAL Air	n/a	1.9	n/a
TOTAL Bus/Train	n/a	1.9	n/a
Motor Vehicle Tourists By Origin:			
Metro Toronto	48,409	2.8	135,500
Eastern Ontario	39,161	3.0	117,500
Rest of Ontario	89,484	3.2	286,300
Montreal	39,069	3.1	121,100
Rest of Quebec	20,873	3.2	66,800
The Canadian West	22,274	3.2	71,300
New York State	36,347	3.6	130,800
Border/Near Border States	39,811	3.0	119,400
Rest of U.S.	46,848	3.1	145,200
Atlantic Provinces	14,340	3.8	54,500
Other Foreign Origins	5,559	3.0	16,700

N/A: Not Applicable.

TABLE 41

PROJECTIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTIES AND TOTAL VISITORS

VISITING OTTAWA/HULL REGION BY ORIGIN

	Number of Motor Vehicle Parties	Total Visitors
ORIGIN		
Metro Toronto	48,409	135,500
Eastern Ontario	39,161	117,500
Rest of Ontario	89,464	286,300
Montreal	39,069	121,100
Rest of Quebec	20,873	66,800
The Canadian West	22,274	71,300
Atlantic Provinces	14,340	54,500
New York State	36,347	130,800
Border/Near Border States	39,811	119,400
Rest of U.S.	46,048	145,200
Other Foreign Origins	5,559	16,700
TOTAL	404,461	1,265,100

Table 41 opposite illustrates the total projections of motor vehicle parties and visitors arising from the data who visited Ottawa during the interviewing period.

It appears that each of Toronto, Montreal, Eastern Ontario,
New York State, the Border and Near Border U.S. States and the U.S. States
outside of the Border and Near Border ones supplied somewhat over 100,000
individual visitors from the motor vehicle parties. The Montreal and
Eastern Ontario figure of around 120,000 may be slightly understated due
to reasons stated earlier in the report, specifically that since our
interviewing was conducted at service stations it is possible that more
short-haul parties such as these stopped for a fill-up beyond our locations
than might be true of those from other origins.

The travel parties travelling by automobile were significantly larger on average than by the other two modes. Those interviewed along the highways indicated that on average 3.2 people were travelling in each party, while by air and bus and train the figure was 1.9. This number did not vary greatly among the motor vehicle parties by origin, with New York State visitors making up the largest parties at an average of 3.6 persons per party and Metro Toronto the smallest groups at 2.8.

It is interesting to take the 3.2 persons indicated for motor vehicle tourists and multiply this by the projected number of vehicles indicated by our weighting procedures in the sample of 404,461 to determine how many visitors come to Ottawa/Hull via this mode. The result of this calculation indicates that roughly 1,300,000 individuals are represented by motor vehicle parties during the period of our sampling.

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM



RESPONDENT'S	FAMILY NAME:_		
	TI	ME INTERVIEW FINISHED:	
INTERVIEWER'	S NAME:		
		FOR OFFICE USE ONL	<u>r</u>
DATE OF VERI	FICATION:	VERIFIED BY	· .
INTRODUCTION:			
give us your of information w	opinion of the	t you take some time to confacilities in the area. If except in statistical areas	We guarantee no
City/Town/Vil	lage	Province/State	Country (if U.S.A.please give Zip Code)
. What ty Ottawa/	pe of accommoda Hull region? (F	ation did you mostly use of PLEASE "X" THE BOX THAT AR	during your stay in the
	Home of frie	ends/relatives	[] 1
	Private coti	tage/chalet	[] 2
	Hotel/Inn		[] 3
	Resort		[] 4
	Motel		[] 5
	Commercial	cottage/cabin	[] 6
	Camp grounds	s/trailer park	[] 7
	Other		[] 8
	Did not stay	/ overnight in the region	[] 9

- 3(a) How many nights did you spend in the Ottawa/Hull region?
- 3(b) (i) Compared with other places you have visited, how would you rate the accommodations in the Ottawa/Hull region in terms of dollar value, that is what you get for your money?

 Would you say-- Excellent, Better than Average,
 About Average, Below Average of Poor? (RECORD BELOW)
 - (ii) How would you rate the accommodations for the variety available in the region? (RECORD BELOW)
- 3(c) (i) Compared with other places you have visited how would you rate the restaurants in the Ottawa/Hull region in terms of dollar value, that is what you get for your money?-- Excellent, Better than Average, About Average, Below Average, or Poor (RECORD BELOW).
 - (ii) How would you rate the restaurants in the region in terms of the quality of food? (RECORD BELOW)

•	Rating of Accommo	odations on:	Rating of Re	staurants on:
	Dollar Value 3(b)(i)	Variety Available 3(b)(ii)	Dollar Value 3(c)(i)	Quality of Food 3(c)(ii)
Excellent	[]5 19-	[]510-	[]5 2/-	[]5 22-
Above Average	[]4	[]4	[]4	[]4
About Average	[]3	[]3	[]3	-[]3
Below Average	[]2	[]2	[]2	[]2
Poor	ינו	[]]	[]1	[]]

4. How many nights will you spend away from home during your whole trip?

5. How did you travel to the Ottawa/Hull region?

Train-----[]2

Automobile-----[]1

Bus ----[]3
Bus Charter----[]4

Air-----[]5

Air Charter----[]6

Motorcycle-----[]7

Other----[]8

(PLEASE SPECIFY)

6. Thinking of this trip as a whole, what would you say was your main destination?

region/city/town

province/state

23-

25-

27-28-24-

- 7. What were your main reasons for coming to the Ottawa/Hull region?
 - (a) Indicate in the first column your most important reason.
 - (b) Indicate in the second column all other reasons for coming.

	7(a) Most Important Reason	7(b) Other Reasons
To visit friends and relatives	[]130-	[]1 32-
Business	- []2	[]2
Convention	- []3	[]3
Educational purposes	- []4	[]4
Shopping	- []5	[]5
Entertainment (cinema, discotheque, restaura nightclubs, etc)	ant, - []6	[]6
Cultural entertainment (art, drama, music, dance	- []7	[]7
City sightseeing (including museums)	- []8	[]8
Rural sightseeing (parks, rivers, etc., outside the city)	- []9	[]9
Outdoor activities (fishing, swimming)	- []0 .	[]0
Sports events	- []X	[]X
Special events (festivals, displays, etc.)-	- []V	[]v
Just passing through	. []13/-	[]133
To see Parliament/Parliament buildings	- []2	[]2
National Arts Centre	- []3	[]3
None of the above	- []4	[]4

8. For each of the following reasons, how many times have you visited the Ottawa/Hull region since about the first of January 1971, that is about 18 months ago.

	Convention		Combined Business & Personal or Pleasure	Personal or Pleasure only
Never have come for this reason	[]134-	[]135-	[]1 36-	[]137-
This was my first trip	[]2	[]2	[]2	[]2
Only once before	[]3	[]3	[]3	[]3
Twice before	[]4	[]4	[]4	[]4
Three times before	[]5	[]5	[]5	[]5
More than three times	[]6	[]6	[]6	[]6
Former resident	[]7			

		- 4 -		
9.	How satisfied were you with each in the Ottawa/Hull region. Pleas Satisfied or Dissatisfied.			
	,	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	
	Roads/highways	[]2	[]1 38-	
	Recreational facilities	[]2	[]1 39-	
	The sightseeing attractions	[]2	[]1 40-	
	Hospitality	[]2	[]1 4/-	
	Your whole trip to the Ottawa/Hull region	[]2	[]1 42-	
10.	If you were <u>not</u> satisfied with ar items, please indicate the most i			
	Not enough for us to see or do		[]1 43-	
	Children were unhappy		[]2	
	Things to see or do were unintere	esting, dull	[]3	
	It was difficult to find our way	around	[]4	
	We found that some things we want were not available here	ted to see or do	[]5	
	Meals were not suitable		[]6	
	Didn't like the accommodation		[]7	
	Other reasons for dissatisfaction	n (PLEASE WRITE IN)		44-
11(a)	Please indicate approximately how and other members of your travel Remember this information will no Please include any credit card pu	party <u>in the Ottaw</u> t be released to a	va/Hull region?	END CD.
	*Tota	il:	•	
11(b)	Roughly out of this total amount items?	how much did you s	pend on each of these	7-10
	Accommodation (not including food	portion, if any)	\$	1,5
	Food and beverages (restaurant, s portion of hotel bills, alcohol drinks)			11-14
	Automobile (gas, oil, repairs and	I maintenance)		15-18

Entertainment

Other (SPECIFY)

Gifts/shopping/incidentals

Major expenditure (property, boat, etc.)

*THESE TWO TOTALS SHOULD BE THE SAME AMOUNT *TOTAL

MFG

19-22

23-26

27-30

35-38

12. While you were in the Ottawa/Hull region, did you visit, see, or do any of the following: (PLEASE ANSWER "YES" OR "NO" FOR EACH)

of the fortowing. (FEEASE MISHER TES OR NO 1	OK ENGITY	
	YES	NO
The Parliament Buildings	[]139-	[]A
Changing the Guard		[]B
Official Residences (Governor General,		
Prime Minister)		[]C
Embassies		[]D
National Arts Centre		[]E
National Gallery (Art)	[]6	[]F
Museums (History, Science, War, Bytown, etc.)	Γ17	[]G
Experimental Farm	the sale	[]H
L'Escale		[]]
The universities		[]J
The Sparks Street Pedestrian Mall		[]K
The Byward Outdoor Market		
The Royal Mint		E3H
Lanark Byway Tours		[]N
Lafleche Caverns		[]0
Bus Tours		[]P
Tour boat rides on the rivers and canals		[]0
Football (spectator)		[]R
International Hydroplane Racing		[]s
Gatineau Park		[]T
Central Canada Exhibition		[]U
Visit Pulp & Paper Mills		[]٧
The Racetracks (Sulky)		[]W
Raftsmen Festival		[]X
Other Sports Events (Spectator)		[]Y
Camp Fortune (C.B.C.)Summer Music Festival		[]z
Mackenzie-King Estate/Kingsmere		[]A
The Wakefield covered bridge		[]B
Picnics		[]C
Canoeing & Sailing	[]6	[]D
Swimming	[]7	[]E
Hunting	[]8	[]F
Fishing		[]G
Highland Games		[]H
Any others (PLEASE WRITE IN)		

42-

13.	During the last 18 months, since January 1971, he participated in any of the following activities of in the Ottawa/Hull region?	ave you or events		
	Central Canada Exhibition	[]1 44-		
	Ottawa Winter Carnival	[]2		
	Canadian Tulip Festival	[]3		
	Snow-mobiling	[]4		
	Skiing	[]5		
	National Arts Centre Performance	[]6		
	Soap Box Derby	[]7		
	Football (spectator)	[]8		
	Hockey (spectator)	[]9		
	Maple Sugaring	[]0		
	Raftsmen Festival	[]X		
	To see the Fall colours	[]V		
14(a)	Before you got to the Ottawa/Hull region on this $\underline{\text{visit}}$ any of these places?	trip did you		
		Q.14(a) Visited Inte	Q.14(b)	
	Upper Canada Village	[]145-	[]1 46-	
	The 1000 Islands	[]2	[]2	
	The Laurentians	[]3	[]3	
	Old Fort Henry	[]4	[]4	
	Niagara Falls	[]5	[]5	
	Montreal	[]6	[]6	
	Toronto	[]7	[]7	
	Sudbury-North Bay Area	[]8	[]8	
	None of these	[]9	[]9	
	Came Via Syracuse (U.S.81)	[]0	[]0	
14(b)	Which of these do you <u>intend</u> to visit on the way			
15.	Please describe for us what routes you followed 250 miles in coming to Ottawa. Please tell us w numbers you were on or the major cities or towns	hat Highway	rough.	
	Highway numbers followed in last 250 miles to Ot	tawa:		120 110
				71-77
	Major cities and towns passed through:			
			•	50-53

16.	In planning this trip before your departure from home which of these things, if any, did you do about getting information about the Ottawa/Hull region?
	Speak to friends, relatives who had visited the region
	Speak to a travel agent[]2
	Contact automobile clubs[]3
	Contact Oil companies[]4
	Go to see special travel films on the region[]5
	Consult the Canadian Government Travel Bureau or Travel Offices
	Contact the Ontario Information Centre
	Contact the Ottawa Municipal Travel Bureau[]8
	Contact the Quebec Provincial Travel Bureau[]9
	Contact the Outouais Tourist Office
	Contact other sources (SPECIFY) []X
	Read articles in magazines
	Saw Documentary movies
	Heard something on radio
	Read something in newspapers
	None[]6
17(a)	While en route to the Ottawa/Hull region did you stop at any of the Ontario Information centres, or not?
	Yes[]1 5% GO TO QU. 17(b) No[]2 - SKIP TO QU. 18.
17(b)	Did you ask for any information about the Ottawa/Hull region?
	Yes[]1 57-G0 TO QU. 17(c) No[]2 - SKIP TO QU. 18
17(c)	Which of these statements applies in terms of your stop for Ottawa/Hull information there?
	The centre had no information available on Ottawa/Hull[]1 58-
	They were able to give us the information we wanted[]2
	We had already made our plans, just wanted some information[]3
	The information was of little help or interest
	Their information persuaded us to change our plans and visit the Ottawa/Hull region[]5
18.	During your actual stay in Ottawa, did you use any of the following travel or tourist information facilities?
	Ottawa Municipal Travel Bureau
	Outaouais Tourist Office[]2
	Hotel/Motel[]3
	Restaurants[]4
	Other (SPECIFY) []0
	Used None of these[]V
	60-

19.	How many people are in your group? (CIRCLE APPROPRIATE NUMBER) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 More than 9	61-			
20.	Now, just a couple of questions so we can classify our interviews.				
	(a) What is the occupation of the head of the household?				
		62-			
21.	What was the highest level of education you reached?				
	Public/grade/elementary/grammar school[]1 63-				
	Part high/technical school[]2				
	Complete high/technical school []3				
	Part university/college[]4				
	Graduate university/college[]5				
	Post graduate studies[]6				
22.	For statistical use only, please "X" the box which most matches the income category in which the total annual income of all members of your household falls.				
	A. Under \$4,000[]1 64-				
	B. \$4,000 - \$6,999[]2				
	C. \$7,000 - \$9,999[]3				
	D. \$10,000 - \$14,999[]4				
	E. \$15,000 - \$19,999[]5				
	F. \$20,000 or over []6				
23.	INTERVIEWER RECORD:				
F	On highway1 (SPECIFIC LOCATION)				
	Interview conducted Airport2				
	at: Bus Terminal3 Train Station4				
24.	(IF HIGHWAY INTERVIEW, RECORD:)				
	Year of Vehicle (ASK RESPONDENT)				
	Make	68-			
	Mode1	70-			
	TYPE: Car Camper Truck2 Self-propelled mobile home3	72-			

MFG

IF CAR, IS 1	IT PULLING A TRAILER?					n	73-
YES	1 What was it?	(RECORD BELOW)					15
NO2							
Camping: a) tent	1					74-
b)) tent-trailer	2					
c) pickup camper, van	3					
d)) travel trailer	4					
e)) other, please specify			. 5			
Mobile Recre	eation Equipment:					,	
boats a) motor boat		6				
b) canoe		7				
c) kayak		8				
d)) row boat		9				
e) sailboat		0		4	.[
f) other, please specify			_x			
Recreation 1	Vehicle:						44
a) bicycle	1					75-
b) motorcycle	2		1.35			
С) trail bike	3		in the second			
ď) mini bike	4					
е) all-terrain vehicle	5		TABLE V. TOTAL			
f) other, please specify			_6			
				CORP. SC. W. SERVICE			



Ottawa/Outaouais . . . a taste of Ontario, a taste of Québec rising into a region of a thousand faces . . . the old . . . the new . . . cosmopolitan . . . countryside . . . fast-moving . . . refreshingly slow . . . all are here for our visitors to enjoy . . . a blend of life styles . . . the foreign yet familiar . . . and in Canada's bustling Capital they blend in a fascinating montage of interests . . . there is nowhere else like it . . . a vignette of a country . . . discover Canada in capsule form . . . her heritage mirrored in a Capital proudly shared by every Canadian . . . be surrounded by friendly people or be *tête-à-tête* . . . rapid-fire events and *bon vivant* night life . . . or majestic aura . . . your choice. As its people blend, so blends a region, only one word for it . . . "unique"

Outaouais/Ottawa . . . harmonie aux mille facettes . . . rencontre de l'Ontario et du Québec où le traditionnel se marie au contemporain . . . les bruits de la ville et le calme de la campagne . . . tout pour tous. Charme exotique tout en étant familier . . . montage fascinant d'intérêts divers . . . résumé et fierté du Canada . . . accueil amical . . . le pouls de la capitale bat vingtquatre heures sur vingt-quatre . . . simple pourtant impressionnante . . . alliance harmonieuse des gens et du pays . . . c'est une capitale unique en son genre



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